The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 252.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

A Debt Not Forfeited on Account of Excessive Interest.

A Synopsis of Treasurer New's Forthcoming Report.

Receipts and Expenditures in the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1875.

Interest on District Bonds.

Attorney General Pierrepont has given an opinion that the faith of the United States is unqualifiedly pledged for the payment of the interest and payment at maturity of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, authorized by Congress under the act of June 20, 1874.

Receipts and Expenditures in the Last Year.

The annual report of Treasurer New will contain the following statement of receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$157,167,722 35
Internal revenue	110,007,493 58
Lands	1,413,640 17
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195 00
Total net revenues	$288,000,051 10
Public debt, funded, 1881	$ 96,505,700 00
United States notes	103,907,956 00
Fractional currency	36,612,800 00
Gold certificates	70,250,100 00
Certificates of deposit, United States notes	80,695,000 00
Total net receipts	$675,971,607 10

EXPENDITURES.

Customs	$ 19,713,707 36
Internal revenue	3,188,513 31
Interior civil	4,957,535 50
Treasury proper	33,643,262 42
Diplomatic	3,199,220 84
Quarterly salaries	504,317 65
Judiciary	385,945 90
Net civil and miscellaneous expenditures	$ 71,070,702 98
War Department	41,120,645 98
Navy Department	21,497,626 27
Interior Department	37,840,873 04
Public debt interest	103,060,544 37
Total net expenditure	$274,623,392 34
Public debt, redemption of bonds	$101,350,920 00
Redemption of U. S. notes	410,143,001 00
Redemption of national currency	40,364,617 48
Redemption of gold certificates	71,278,900 00
Redemption of certificates of deposit, U. S. notes	81,040,000 00
Total, including items on account of public debt	$682,000,885 32
Balance of covered money June 30, 1875	$144,702,416 41

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Buffalo against Peter C. Dearing. The New York Court of Appeals had decided that an agreement for the discount of a note above the legal interest in New York was corrupt and illegal, and that under the law of that State the whole debt was forfeited, but this opinion the Supreme Court has reversed, to the effect that under the National bank law the plaintiff forfeited only the excess of the legal rate of interest.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Prince of Wales in Egypt.

Terrible Storms and Floods in Great Britain.

Great Destruction of Life and Property.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Storms and Floods.

LONDON, October 25.—Thirteen persons perished by the floods at Nottingham and six at Barton-on-Trent. The floods are not subsiding.

Special telegrams from Sheffield say that alarming rumors prevail there about floods at Gainsborough, Lincoln county, the Trent having overflowed its banks during the night, washing away railways. It is also feared there has been some loss of life. Between the 14th and 22d inst. fifty-five fishermen have lost their lives by shipwreck on the eastern coast of Scotland.

The Grain Markets.

LONDON, October 25.—The Mark Lane Express has the following weekly review of the British corn trade: Another week of storms and floods, with a great deal of damage, has further retarded autumnal sowings. Nothing could have been much worse for the condition of samples, and the abundance of foreign old wheat seems to be the chief security from a wholesome dread. The more we know of the crop of 1875 the less satisfaction it gives. France about maintains her rates. Belgium and Holland are rather dearer. Germany generally is very steady, but Danzig is higher. Prices at St. Petersburg, Vienna and in Hungary are unchanged.

Soldiers' Reunion.

LONDON, October 25.—Many of the survivors of the Balaklava charge, the old soldiers of the light cavalry brigade, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of that battle to-day.

RUSSIA.

Representation at the American Centennial.

LONDON, October 25.—The Russian Commission on the American Centennial has determined to limit the list of articles to be exhibited to Russian specialities which are little known abroad. Nevertheless they are confident of making a creditable display.

INDIA.

A Chief's Excuse.

LONDON, October 25.—A special from Bombay says the Nizam of Hyderabad, after all, excuses himself from meeting the Prince of Wales. He pleads that he is too unwell to undergo the journey himself, but will send a deputation instead.

EGYPT.

The Prince of Wales.

CAIRO, October 25.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, having disembarked from the Serapis at Ismaeli.

GERMANY.

Return of the Emperor.

BERLIN, October 25.—Emperor William returned to this city to-day from his trip to Milan.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

The Territory Carried by the Republicans.

Republican Majority in the Constitutional Convention.

DENVER, COL., October 25.—Returns thus far received from to-day's election indicate that the Republicans have carried the Territory, and that they will have a considerable majority in the Constitutional Convention. All points heard from so far report Republican majorities.

A Memphis Bankrupt Arrested.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—J. M. Tighe, lately a grocery and commission merchant in Howard's Row, who was recently adjudged a bankrupt, was arrested last evening while returning from church on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, approved by the Governor of Tennessee, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Tighe states that he was taken to a room in the third story in a business block and when he attempted to call a friend on the street was threatened with instant death if he repeated the attempt. His friends, hearing of his arrest, procured a writ of *habeas corpus* and had him taken from the train at Bartlett to-day and brought back. He will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

Newspaper War in the Indian Territory.

PARSONS, October 25.—The first number of a newspaper called *Indian Progress*, published by Boudinot & Harris, appeared in Muskogee, Creek Nation, yesterday. It is reported that Gen. Shanks, Indian Commissioner, and M. P. Roberts have procured a charter from the Creek Council to publish an international paper at Muskogee, and that they have also obtained an order from the Council directing the suppression of the *Progress* and removal of the printing material and building within three days. Boudinot & Harris have appealed to the United States for protection, with a view to ascertaining whether a newspaper can be suppressed or censorship exercised over its columns.

NEW YORK.

Revival Meetings to be Held at the Hippodrome.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1875.

The Religious Revival.

The Y. M. C. A. of New York have rented the Hippodrome for the month of January for $1,300 a week. It is to be occupied by Moody and Sankey. The Universalists, who were not taken into consideration in the preparation for Moody and Sankey, will begin a revival of their own this evening in Clermont avenue Church, Brooklyn. Moody and Sankey's prayer meeting in Dr. Talmage's church, Brooklyn, this morning, was very numerously attended.

Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church began to-day in Stanney's church, with Rev. Samuel C. McCoskery, Bishop of Michigan, presiding. The meeting opened with prayer and the administration of communion by Bishop McCoskery and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, assisted by Rev. Drs. Eaton and Gallandet. There were delegates present from almost every diocese in the United States.

The first of the annual reports read was that of the Domestic Committee, including that of the Indian Commission, which is in substance as follows: The missionary year falling between October, 1874, and October 1st, 1875, has been one of greater prosperity than at its beginning could be reasonably expected. There has been an increase in the receipts for general work of nearly $14,000, and of a little more than this amount for special purposes. The addition early in the year of four names to the list of domestic missionary Bishops, provided for by the General Convention, is regarded as an advance of more than ordinary significance in the right direction. It is manifest that the call for more clergymen, coming up from all parts of the country, is not meeting with an adequate response, as there seems to be a falling off in the numbers of young men offering themselves as candidates for Holy orders. Various reasons for this are given, but the most influential is assumed to be that the clergy are not properly supported, which by interpretation means the world pays better than the church. On the whole it is believed that the general mission work was never in a more encouraging condition than at the present time, though the financial outlook for the coming year is less hopeful.

The fourth annual report of the Indian Commission was read. The commission is burdened with a debt of over two thousand dollars, caused by the growth of the work. Contributions for church work among the Indians are on the increase and preparations are being made to extend it in the Indian and Wyoming territories. The receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1875, were $50,191.

The report of the Foreign Committee was read. It states that the falling off in receipts during the past year has been so serious as to cause embarrassment to the committee. The total receipts for the year were only $89,724.

The report of the Commission on Missions to the Colored People shows that the property devoted to the Southern branch of missionary work still increases, and the work is progressing rapidly.

Grading of Corn.

The following grades of corn, under the new grading rules, have been established by the Committee of Grain of the New York Produce Exchange: First, white corn; second, yellow corn; third, mixed corn; fourth, low mixed corn; fifth, steamer corn; sixth, no grade corn. White corn must be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. An occasional colored grain shall not deprive it of this grade. Yellow corn must be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. An occasional white or red grain shall not deprive it of this grade. Mixed corn must be sound, dry and reasonably cleaned. Low mixed corn must be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, but in color unsuitable to grade. Mixed corn and steamer will include corn of the first four grades in quality. In condition it may be slightly soft. Damp corn, warm or inferior to the quality described as steamer corn, shall be called no grade.

Obituary.

Rev. Kingston G. Gonedard died last night at Richmond, Staten Island.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Meeting of the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—The meeting of the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association at Hernando Park to-day was well attended. A large number of sportsmen were in attendance from all parts of the Union and several from Canada. The wind blew almost a gale during the greater part of the day, making the score smaller than was expected. In the first match for a purse of $1,000, twenty dollars entrance, fifty to fill or prorate, clear shooting, ten single birds, $350 to the first, $250 to the second, $175 to the third, $125 to the fourth, and $100 to the fifth, there were thirty-four entries. F. J. South, of Frankfort, Ky., S. H. Ferrill and W. B. Wilcox, of Chicago, made clear scores, but in shooting off South won the first money. Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis, won the second money. Charles Leland, of Memphis, and F. J. Perkins, of Tennessee, divided the third money, after firing against each other twice. Horace McNeely, of Memphis, won the fourth, and H. C. Price, of St. Louis, the fifth.

The second match, for a purse of $500, in which there were thirty-three entries, was not concluded. In this R. V. Pearson, of Mississippi, J. South, of Kentucky, J. H. Acklin and Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis, H. N. Sheman, of Wisconsin, and George D. Hunter, of Elkhart, Ills., made clear scores. A heavy wind and rain-storm from the West set in to-night.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Lower Lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, cloudy weather and rain, followed by cold weather and northwest winds on the lower lakes.

Drowned in the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—As Stephen Levis, fisherman and ferryman, was taking a load of colored people across the Mississippi river from South St. Louis to East Carondalet, yesterday afternoon, the skiff which they were in, being greatly overloaded, sprung a leak above the ordinary water mark and Lillie Smith, becoming frightened, sprang to her feet, capsized the boat, and all were drowned excepting two. Levis, in attempting to save two of the women, was lost himself. The names of the drowned are as follows: Perry Glover, Stephen Levis, Bettie Slaughter, Lillie Smith, Louisa Jackson and a boy three years old.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 25.—The steamships Othello, from New York, and Sardinian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—The steamship Indiana, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The steamship Dakota, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Serious Boiler Explosion.

ALTOONA, October 25.—The boiler in the paper mill of Morrison, Bare & Co., at Roaring Springs, exploded to-day, destroying the mill and seriously injuring ten men.

Suspension of an Iron Manufacturer.

MONTREAL, October 25.—W. Markland Malon, of the Moisic Iron Works Company, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000.

EXPOSITION OF

FINE FURNITURE!

COMPRISING

Parlor and Chamber Sets.

Dining Room and Library Sets.

All of the Newest Designs and Patterns, and which will be offered at prices that defy competition. Workmanship and Materials warranted.

Care taken in packing for shipment.

Visitors to the Exposition should not fail to call at the warerooms of

JAS. MILLIKEN & CO.,
89 Smithfield street.

To get a fine fitting, stylish cut suit of clothes, or over-coat, leave your orders with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth Avenue, corner of Liberty St., who has always on his tables the most choice material from which to make selections, and being at the head of his profession, patrons run no risk of appearing in ungracefully cut garments; and prices will be found to be as reasonable as those charged at less celebrated houses.

A Special Bargain.

One case real Irish Silk Poplins, 27 inches wide, at 75 cents. These goods are worth $2.00 per yard, and are the best bargains ever offered in Dress Goods.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

Young Men, spend your evenings in a profitable manner by attending the night class of Duff's College.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Gen. A. E. Barber (colored), a prominent politician of New Orleans, is dead.

—Dr. J. S. Athon, a prominent physician of Indiana for many years, died at his residence in Indianapolis on Monday.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Warren P. Noble as Receiver of the First National Bank of Tiffin, O.

—A disease similar to the epizootic is killing the cattle in several counties bordering on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river.

—Thos Cummings, second mate of the ship Virginia, was arrested at New Orleans charged by Capt. Barker with mutiny during the voyage from Liverpool.

—Dennis Ready was found dead on the sidewalk in New Orleans on Sunday night, having been killed by a blow on the side of the head with a heavy instrument, crushing in the skull.

—Jacobs, a farmer, of Homer, Ill., who has been on trial at Joliet for wife murder last spring, was found guilty by the jury, who fixed the penalty at death by hanging. The evidence was only circumstantial, but very strong.

—Moses P. Handy and Charles J. Jones, late of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and James H. Beale, Jr., late of the Boston *Post*, have purchased the Richmond *Enquirer*. They will issue the first number under the new management to-day as a Conservative Democratic paper.

—Wm. Murphy, an Irish laborer of Louisville, was found dead in the mouth of a sewer on Monday. He was seen lying near the sewer the previous night, but was not molested, the observers preferring to let the effects of liquor wear off. During the night he rolled over and was suffocated in the mud.

—The new city hall of Baltimore, a beautiful marble structure, covering the square bounded by Fayette, Calvert, Lexington and Holliday streets, was formally dedicated on Monday, and turned over to the city authorities by the Building Committee. The ceremonies included a grand procession. The streets through which it moved were crowded with people.

—A fire last Sunday night at Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., burned Wilson's livery stable, with the contents, including eighteen horses; Bailey & Co.'s livery stable and dwelling, the occupants of the latter barely escaping in their night clothes. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance $3,000. Bailey & Co. saved the horses and vehicles in their stable.

—At Louisville Jas. Wright, a teamster, received a fatal injury on Monday morning by a blow with a pitchfork in the hands of Jacob Renz, a German garduer. Both men were driving wagons in the same direction. That of Renz, in passing Wright's, collided, in consequence of which a quarrel ensued. Wright threw a stone and hit Renz, who in turn felled him with a pitchfork.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····There were twelve deaths in Allegheny City last week.

····The post-office yard is to be repaved with either cobble stone or wood.

····The proceedings of yesterday afternoon's meeting of Councils will be found on the second page.

····Mr. Chas. Furbish, Manager of the "Two Orphans" Company, yesterday donated fifty dollars toward the Beamer benefit.

····A vote taken in the smoking car of the accommodation train from New Castle, Monday morning, gave Hartranft 16, Pershing 6, Browne 2.

····John Hood, a resident of White Oak alley, Allegheny, cut his face very severely yesterday morning, while carelessly handling a large knife.

····Patrick Norris, who was injured by a blasting accident on Soho street a few days since, died from the effects of his injuries on Sunday evening.

····An inquest was held last evening upon the body of John L. Hopper, who died in the lock-up. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

····The Central Hartranft club, of this city, marched along Liberty street last night fifty-four abreast, and with a precision that could hardly be excelled.

····Miss Walker, who was shot at Millvale last week by a boy, died last Sunday night. An inquest was held yesterday and fully exonerating the lad, Albert Shaffer.

····Mrs. J. C. Lofink, of Monongahela City, gave birth on Saturday last to triplets—two girls and a boy. They were baptized on Sunday at the Catholic church by Rev. Father Garvey.

····The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of James Dillon, who was killed in the Pan-Handle tunnel, Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

····Petty pilferers are manifesting a penchant for the cellars of the Third ward, Allegheny. The subterranean apartments of Officer Marshall's residence were cleaned out recently, and other dwellings have been similarly operated upon.

····The residence of Mr. J. McClurg, at the corner of Thirty-third street and Webster avenue, was entered on Sunday evening during the absence of the family, and robbed of a small amount of fractional currency, five gold rings and a revolver.

····The Republicans of the Seventeenth ward, Lawrenceville, expect to have a rousing meeting on next Thursday evening, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. Eminent speakers will be in attendance. Particulars will be announced in our advertising column.

····Brideland, the Washington county murderer, was brought to Allegheny City yesterday and lodged in the Penitentiary. It is said of him that when the commutation warrant was read to him he said: "If they think I am innocent they ought to set me free, and if guilty they ought to hang me."

····A boy named Tommy Hartleman, seven years of age, was run over by a barouche on Wylie avenue yesterday and had his right arm broken, as well as receiving a number of bruises on his body. He attempted to cross in front of the horses and tripped and fell. Dr. Foster dressed his wounds, which are not dangerous.

····A number of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will pass through this city on the Pacific Express at 7 o'clock this morning, *en route* to the meeting which commences to-day at Cleveland. They will probably return Thursday. The arrival probably return Wm. J. Taylor, Chester, New Jersey; Jerome L. Boyer, Reading, Pa.; John Bixbinbine, Philadelphia; C. O. Parsons, Harrisburg; C. W. Roopper, Bethlehem.

····Mayor McCarthy has discharged patrolman Greiner, of the South Side force, who was convicted in Court of an assault upon a girl named Elizabeth Young. This action elicited a letter from Judge White to the Mayor, in which he takes grounds in favor of Greiner, intimating that the latter's conviction was hardly justified by the evidence, and that the verdict was somewhat of a surprise to him. Greiner wants to be reinstated, but the Mayor declines to say what he will do in the premises.

PERSONAL.

***A fine cray on portrait of the late Alexander McIlwaine now adorns the office of Mayor McCarthy.

***Mr. J. Francis, of Trask, Stone & Co., bankers, New York, is in the city, on business connected with his house. Mr. Francis is a live business man, and can transact as much business in one day as some men would spend a week on.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

ALDERMAN THOMPSON yesterday committed to jail to await trial John Hawkins, charged with larceny by bailee.

LIEUTENANT TYEE lodged an information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Richard Splane with keeping and maintaining a gambling house at No. 60 Market street. A warrant was issued.

THE "dives" of Fred. Meyer and "Dutch Mag," which adjoin each other on Third avenue, near Market street, were pulled by the police last night. Five parties were arrested in the former and two in the latter.

WM. BARTLEY, the young man who proposed to Officer Brinker, at the Exposition building on Saturday, that he be allowed to pick a number of pockets and divide the proceeds with the officer, was yesterday sent to Claremont for ninety days. His proposition proved to be a costly one.

To Let.

A first-class house of nine rooms, almost new, at Emsworth, six miles down on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad; has half acre of ground attached; house is supplied with hot and cold water, range in kitchen, bath-room, furnace, marble mantles. It is one of the most convenient and best arranged houses in the county; possession given immediately. For further particulars call on or address 254 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY'S DOINGS.

The Torch Light Procession Last Night—The Meeting in the Diamond—The Speeches—The Governor at the Exposition.

A pleasant and sucessful affair was the Allegheny torch light procession last evening, and the review of the clubs by Governor Hartranft. The display was magnificent, and the enthusiasm and good order general. The order of the procession was as follows.

Twenty Torch Bearers.
Chief Marshal Voegtly and Staff.
Eighteenth Regiment Band.
Young Men's Republican Club, in the centre of the Club a carriage containing the Governor, Mayor Phillips, Mr. Myler, and Mr. W. Woolsey.
Washington Cornet Band.
Hartranft Club of Pittsburgh.
Thirty-second Ward Pioneers.
Heflick's Drum Corps.
Thirteenth Ward Invincibles.
Staley's Band.
The Duquesne Club.
The old Central Colored Club of Pittsburgh.
Armstrong's Drum Corps.
East End Republican Club.
East End Colored Club.
Thirty-second Ward Club.
Allegheny Dornet Band.
Second Ward Club.
German Silver Cornet Band.
Third Ward German Hartranft Club.
Third Ward Club.
Third Ward Juniors.
Allegheny Central Colored Club.
Third Ward Colored Vigilants.
Sixth Ward Club.
Centennial Band.
Fourth Ward Minute Men.

The marching of the men was superb, and was much commented upon by bystanders. Governor also expressing himself as much pleased with the display.

THE MEETING IN THE DIAMOND.

What was certainly the best meeting, in point of numbers, that has taken place in Allegheny during the present campaign, was the one that met in the Diamond last night. From one corner to the other of the square could be seen from the speaker's stand fine dense mass of heads, and, as could plainly be told, all, or most all, those of voters. And a more orderly gathering never assembled in that square, we venture to say, although enthusiasm and good humor were by no means wanting.

The organization of the meeting was as follows:

PRESIDENT.
John M'graw.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Robert Young, Dr. John Hamilton,
Simpson Horner, Fred. S. Schild,
Peter Bolster, James M. Elroy,
John Woodson, S. A. Johnston,
David Hilands, H. J. Gourley,
H. B. Hutchison, V. L. Chalfant,
Sam'l. C. Schoyer, H. W. Fisher,
Jos. Morganstern, John F. Jennings,
W. B. Negley, Dr. A. H. Gross,
S. Purviance, James Bradley,
Capt. Jno. McMillen, Senator Robert Goyer,
Wm. Digby, Sr., Dr. Jas. B. Herron,
C. W. Robb, George Chivers,
Wm. Steward, John Hampton,
Wm. Reynolds, C. H. Love,
John T. Brower, David Hostetter,
Russel Miller, J. J. Gillespie,
E. T. Cooper, Jacob Sidel,
Jno. Caldwell, I. Craig,
Geo. Ober, John Clark,
Arthur Anderson, John Nasser,
Chas. Lingenfelter, B. L. Fahnestock,
Dr. James Wilson, Adam Wilmer.

SECRETARIES.

Reporters of the Press.

It was about 8 o'clock when the President stepped to the front, and after a few brief words of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, introduced

HON. LORENZO DANFORD.

Mr. Danford commenced with the statement that next week the people would be called upon to make a choice between the two parties —Democratic and Republican—that are now striving for supremacy. And while it is only to be a State election, yet there are questions involved in that reach beyond this grand old commonwealth; and while it should be a matter of pride to the citizens to elect that gallant old soldier, John F. Hartranft, yet that is not the greatest question involved in his name. The result of the election in this State this year will exercise a great influence over the elections next year. The whole country is watching and waiting for the result.

In Allegheny county the Democratic party are attempting to carry the election by raising the cry of "more money." That cry he stigmatized as false and delusive. In the eastern portion of the State Buckalew is telling the people that the Democratic convention at Erie had no right to make this a national issue; that the great mass of the Democratic party still adheres to its old principles of hard money. It reminded him of the story of the candidate for the honor of teaching a village school, who, in answer to the question whether he thought the world was round or flat, replied that it didn't matter so much about his opinion; that some people believed it to be round and others flat, and he would teach either theory as the parents of his pupils desired. So it was with the Democracy. Governor Allen was over on the South Side teaching flat, and Buckalew in the east was teaching round. The fact is, that the Democratic party is thoroughly dishonest. He supposed his hearers knew how that party was cheated at Erie and led to adopt the Ohio platform and the "rag baby." (The speaker remarked parenthetically that he had nothing against the greenback—only against unlimited inflation.) The delegation from Ohio that went to Erie promised the Convention that if it would adopt the Ohio platform, Wm. Allen would rise up in Ohio with 50,000 majority. Instead of doing so, he has been compelled to sit down with more than 5,000 majority on top of him.

The Democratic party claims that the Republican party has adopted a policy of contraction. This the speaker denied, and referred to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to prove the truth of his denial. Instead of a contraction of the currency, there has been a steady increase since 1866. This has not been in greenbacks, but in National bank notes. The law passed last winter by Congress providing for a resumption, was perhaps one of doubtful expediency, yet if it is found best to resume at the time fixed will be injurious to the business of the country, the law can be repealed. Resumption has not taken place, and there is likely to be time to postpone it still farther if necessary. In this connection he wished his hearers to remember that in 1873 the West and South were clamoring for more banking facilities. Last winter to satisfy that demand Congress passed a law making National Banking absolutely free—as free as ever were banks under any State laws. If inflation is desired it can be had to the full extent of the bonded indebtedness of the nation. That law was passed so that as more currency was needed the increase could be made from time to time. But the Democrats were not satisfied with that, and now claim to be the especial friends of the greenback. But he asked his hearers to look at the record of the Democratic party and see how much truth there is in these protestations. He remembered that during the first two or three months he was in the army he received his pay in gold and silver—the only money that the Government recognized. The necessities of war demanded more money, and it was the Republicans who introduced into Congress and voted solidly for the legal tender act, while the Democrats voted as solidly against it. Why, of the greenback, one of the best men in the Democratic party in Congress said: "You send it forth with the mark of Cain upon it, to be a hunted and a wanderer on the face of the earth." The Democrats denounced the law as unconstitutional; even some of the Republicans doubted its constitutionality; but they solved that doubt as they did all—upon the side of the nation, while the Democrats solved it, as they did all others, against the country. The Republican party was the friend of the greenback then, and it is to-day. The Republican party has always desired that it should be what it purports to be—that it should grow better as it grows older. Gov. Allen once said that the greenback was the bantling of the Republican party. The party accepts it, and will stand by it until it is worth one hundred cents on the dollar. But the party was determined that no spurious Democratic specimens should become mixed up with them.

The speaker related a story of a child who, visiting her aunt's family, was struck with the number and smallness of her cousins, and remarked, "Aunt, don't you think it would be better to have fewer children and have them larger?" So with greenbacks, we want no increase until they are full grown.

The speaker referred to the fact that during Buchanan's administration an effort was made by the Government to obtain a loan of ten million dollars, and so low was the credit of the country, even without a debt, that it was with difficulty the loan was placed at ten per cent. To-day, after the war, and the immense debt it entailed, the Government can obtain any sum of money it desires at five per cent. Yet it is the party of Buchanan that now asks to be given the control of the affairs of the nation.

The speaker then mentioned that the National Banks were one of the instruments to put down the rebellion; that there is no difference in value between a National Bank note and a greenback, and that there is practically no limit to their issue. Yet the Democrats say that they are a burden because the bonds upon which they are founded draw interest. That is a strange delusion, because the bonds would draw interest anyhow. They say, also, "Why not pay off these bonds in greenbacks and save the twenty millions in interest. So the country is doing, during the last two months $2,000,000 of bonds have been paid by the Government, $12,000,000 during the past year, and $400,000,000 since 1866—why then this clamor? We are paying the debt as fast as we can.

The scheme of paying off the debt in greenbacks in order to supply the people with money is a dangerous and demoralizing one. If we allow trade and business to regulate the volume of currency we will always have a sound and a healthy currency. But the Democratic party would take away from trade this power and place it in the hands of Congress. This would be an exceedingly dangerous expedient, for legislation with its prejudices, its whims, and its shifting to the many currents of popular thought, would make an uncertain currency. It is this uncertainty that even now has prostrated business. The next Congress will have in it seventy-four members who were formerly officers in the Confederate army, and to these the voice of the repudiationists in Ohio and elsewhere—for he regretted to confess there were a few such in his State—would go up for the regulating of the currency. Their policy and that of the Democratic party would place the currency in the hands of a few who may have the most influence in Congress, to the injury of the majority of the business community. Thurman, the best man in the Democratic party in Ohio, but who has been ground between the nether millstone since the Democracy of that State has been running after strange gods and such false theorists as Sam. Cary, said: "If you place the currency in the hands of Congress, you will have it regulated by the whims, the prejudices, the hopes of popularity of its members."

The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have suffered as much during the recent depression in business as any other portion of the country, but they are yet to feel the effects of a currency that is almost worthless. The people have confidence in the currency now, but suppose the Democratic party were to obtain power and control of the currency by legislation, how long would that confidence last?

The speaker then told a story of a young man who was trying to convert a stald old farmer to the doctrine of inflation. The farmer believed there was plenty of money in the country now, but locked up in the banks. "Yes," said the young man, "that is just it; the banks have got it, and we propose to issue $100,000,000 in greenbacks, so the people can have some." "But suppose the banks get that?" said the old man. "We would issue another hundred million!" But suppose the banks would get that, too?" again asked the farmer. "Why, we would again issue another hundred million," answered the young man. "And suppose the banks get that?" again asked the farmer. "Well," was the reply, "I don't believe the banks would want that."

He then spoke of the value of protection, what it had done for the State and especially these two cities. He mentioned that the first homestead law was passed by the Republican party, and that that party had always been the friend of labor, and its policy to tax the plied up wealth and luxury of the country rather than labor. He asked what good the Democratic party had done, and mentioned its record up to the present time, when it is endeavoring to nurse a rag baby that looks innocent enough, but, when it is stripped of covering, shows plainly written upon it repudiation, national dishonor and national shame. He hoped it would be buried deep this Fall, and above it erected a stone bearing the inscription "No Resurrection."

The eyes of the country are upon Pennsylvania, and he hoped and believed she would do her duty. Especially did he look to Allegheny county to do what she should and roll up a majority that would be a credit to her. The people have a good leader in Hartranft and he expected to see him supported.

Mr. Danford's speech occupied just one hour, and was attentively listened to. At its conclusion, "three cheers for the young statesman of Ohio" were given with a will by the multitude.

Mr. J. Bigham, "the Old War Horse of Allegheny county," was then introduced and entertained the audience until the arrival of

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

It was nearly or quite ten o'clock when he came, having been detained longer than he expected by the review, but the people had waited patiently, and when he was introduced greeted him with rousing cheers. His remarks were brief, and as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have come but for a moment. I have another engagement for this evening, and I am behind time. The citizens of Allegheny county have done much for me, and I know they will do a good deal more. It so happens that all the delegates sent from this county to the four different conventions which nominated me, unanimously voted each time for me; and what is more, the people of this county on three different occasions have given me very handsome majorities, and from what I have heard, and from what I have seen to-day, I feel they will roll up their accustomed majority, not only for me, but for the grand principles of the Republican party. I now thank you for what you will do to-morrow week for me, for I will not see you again. I thank you very kindly for what you have done for me. Good night.

Immediately upon the conclusion of these sentences the Governor left the stand and repaired to the Exposition building, and the large crowd in the Diamond dispersed.

At the Exposition the Governor was met by the Executive Committee and shown over a portion of the building, after which he repaired to the Press Headquarters and held an informal reception. When this was over Governor Hartranft strolled over the building, accompanied by some friends, and his day's work here was over.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Meeting Last Night—Speeches by Eminent Financiers.

The second annual meeting, last night, at Press Headquarters, in the Exposition building, of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, of this city, was the largest meeting of bankers ever held in Pittsburgh, and also the most interesting. It was called to order at eight o'clock, President W. N. Riddle, of the Penn Bank, in the chair, and L. Halsey Williams officiating as Secretary. After the minutes had been disposed of Mr. Riddle read the annual report of the Board of Directors, and the Secretary his own, as well as the Treasurer's annual report. Twenty-nine members were added during the year and seven dropped for non-payment of dues, making the present active membership 104. The cash on hand is $1,529.91, being a gain of over 100 per cent. to the fund during the year.

One of the features of the evening was the delivery of a carefully prepared address by John Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Short speeches were also made by Robert Arthurs, President of the Fifth National Bank, W. H. Donnahon, President of the Liberty Improvement Bank, W. J. Alexander, Esq., of Monongahela City, and Hon. Wm. McClelland. Nearly every bank in the city was represented at the meeting, and the interest manifested was of such a character as to augur well for the future prosperity of the Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Two Orphans" drew another crowded house last night, and the same bill is off-red for this evening.

Library Hall—Dr. Chapin's Lecture.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will inaugurate the Library course of lectures for the season, this evening, at Library Hall, on the subject "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." We need not remind our readers that a great intellectual treat is in store for them, as Dr. Chapin is certainly one of the finest pulpit orators in the country. Library Hall should be filled in every part on this opening night.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

There is every prospect that the grand concerts to be given by Theodore Thomas, at Library Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, will be successful in all respects. Seats may yet be secured at Messrs. Kleber & Bro's music store.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions Manager Aims has secured for the present week are greater than ever, and it is no wonder this popular place of amusement is filled to repletion every evening.

AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Arrest of a Young Baltimorean in This City Last Night.

Charles Fender, a Baltimore detective, assisted by Detective Sam. Long, of this city, yesterday arrested, at a boarding house at No. 16 Fourth street, W. J. Brashear, a young man who is wanted in the Monumental City to answer charges of forgery and theft. Fender has been having a first-class chase after his prisoner, having traced him, so he says, to Texas and back, and was only successful in capturing him in this city. It is claimed that Brashear forged the name of his employer to a paper upon which he obtained $1,000, and that he got another $1,000 by the aid of the process commonly termed "knocking down." He was placed in the Central Police Station for safe keeping, and will leave this morning, on the seven o'clock train, in the custody of Fender, for Baltimore.

Look Out For the Fire.

The public may expect other demonstrations of the Connelly Fire Extinguisher on Exposition grounds to-day at 2½ and 8 P. M. Those interested are requested to be present. As there is no danger, we hope the Fire Department will not come out.

On track and arriving 1000 barrels choice apples of almost every variety, for sale in car load lots, by

R. F. Woldell,
Commission Merchant
No. 347 Liberty street.

Chocolate E'Claire, Vanilla E'Claire, Cocoanut and Mountain Calb, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. — A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. — $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD.

25c D. p. — The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100. — $1.50 Dep.

Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures,

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*
KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

ENGLAND is again suffering from severe and disastrous storms, such as did so much injury a short time since, both in that country and France.

WE call upon our Republican friends to bear in mind the interests of our county ticket. We regard both the State and county ticket safe, but think that both should be equally cared for. Push the battle along the entire line.

MOODY AND SANKEY have begun their revival efforts in Brooklyn, with large audiences, and fine prospects of success. The New Yorkers propose to have them in that city next, the Hippodrome having been secured for the purpose. Toward Spring, we may expect them here,—judging from their rate of progress, from town to town, in England.

WE really must condole with the *Post*. It is a sort of political barometer, and when the storms are near, it indicates the fact with unerring certainty. Thus, as dangers and storms thicken about the Democracy, it throws sense to the winds, and utters the most monstrous absurdities. It is engaged, just now, in spiteful little flings all round—but, alas! they are only the expiring venom. The idea of dignity amid approaching defeat never occurs to it.

IT SEEMS that we really have defeated WILLIAM ALLEN among us, with his feathery lungs and fog-horn voice. We supposed the first announcements of his coming were not true, but merely so many indications of a desire that was not destined to be gratified. The idea that a defeated leader would be called to the front again, is so much like calling on a broken down General to take charge of a new army that we did not anticipate the calling in of ALLEN as the leader of a forlorn hope in this State. So it is, however,—and Ohio sends its defeated leader to presage the defeat of PERSHING here.

A WESTERN journal jocularly attributes recent mercantile failures to ALLEN's defeat in Ohio. It is of a kind with the declarations of Democratic journals that every trivial event is governed by political causes. In this State, if PERSHING is not elected, we know not how many horrors are to fall on the laboring classes. Just what control PERSHING, or his party, will have over business events is one of those mysterious things past finding out. Simple truth shows that, as Governor HARTRANFT has been faithful to the people, and PERSHING has not, the stars are not going to fight in their courses to help the unfaithful as against the faithful man.

THE *Dispatch* editor thinks it wise to make his editorial columns interesting, by quoting from the GAZETTE. We commend the wisdom of his course, and regret that we cannot find anything in his columns to interest our readers. In glancing over a single issue of the *Dispatch*, Monday's,—we find the following, among many crude specimens of writing: "Our elephant will obtrude on public notice. We were to have the works finished a couple of years ago. The negligence and defalcations in the Commission rooms put them back. Then there was a promised certainty of completion twelve months ago; here again came disappointment. Something or another intervened." For delightful mixtures, commend us to the above. It is really sad that "*something or another*" in the form of "negligence and defalcations in the Commission rooms" should have intervened, to "put *them* back." Who it is that was "put back" by such causes, the elephant or the Water Works, we leave our readers to determine. We also have the following gem: "A few months ago we were startled by the announcement that the earth was making a bee line for the *bosom of the sun*, and rushing upon *him* with the velocity of lightning, although we were then passing through one of the coldest spells" of the cold season, and the earth seemed to be hurrying away from the burning orb." Not to analyze the foregoing, we offer another: "He put too much water into the southern hemisphere, and is allowing it to accumulate there, and when this accumulation reaches a certain point the earth will lose its center of gravity, *topple over like a drunk man, but with more fearful force, and the catastrophe will be terrible.*" As a statement of cause and effect, the above is something extraordinary. It certainly is a severe criticism on the Divine Being, that he should so far forget himself as to wrongly balance the earth. But with even this, he deserves something like a grammatical statement of the objections against him. But for splendid mixing, commend us to the following: "WILLIAM ALLEN's fog-horn might be potential had he won in Ohio. An exultant note from that far-famed instrument would then have inspired the Pennsylvania Democracy. But, as it is, we cannot see the philosophy of giving WILLIAM a seat in the orchestra. At the best, in his present mood, he can only play a dirge; and dirges do not produce a happy effect on an army about going into battle." For WILLIAM to put aside his "fog-horn," take a seat in the "orchestra," and then play a "funeral dirge," is rather elegant. We thus have given a few *excerpts*, to show the splendid material furnished by our contemporary.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor HARTRANFT has done wisely to spend a few days, near the close of the canvass, in our midst. He has been diligently occupied in visiting our mills and in receiving the people who have called upon him. The meeting in Allegheny, at which he attended, and offered a few remarks, was worthy the occasion. Indeed, so far as the public pulse can be tried by the attendance at meetings, there is every indication that Governor HARTRANFT will be re-elected by a most triumphant majority. Everywhere the people testify toward him the sincerest respect and the most kindly sympathy. He stands forth the brighter because of the storm of contumely through which he passed three years ago. The Democratic press denounced him so brazenly that when the people actually saw that all they said was false, they trusted him all the more. Time has shown that their confidence was well placed, and hence the respect and trust reposed in him is firm, but unyielding. We have intelligence from country districts around us, that Democrats will vote for him in large numbers. Thus he will probably run ahead of the ticket, and be elected by more than the average majority.

We are confident, too, that his presence among us will strengthen the county ticket. We have entertained no doubt as to the election of our county ticket for some time past. The country people are thoroughly alive to the meaning of the Catholic aspect of the Democratic ticket. We have been at the pains to have them know that the county Democratic ticket was set up one Sunday afternoon, and that the presence of such a preponderance of Catholics was not an accident, but was deliberately designed. It has served to arouse the people in the country parts of the county against it. But the Governor's visit has added strength to the ticket in the city. Where he has drawn persons of Democratic faith to a kindly feeling toward himself, he has also inspired in them a resolution to vote the entire Republican ticket. Thus his visit has been very beneficial. He will spend much of to-day here, and then he will proceed to Kittanning, and up in the Oil Regions. He has been unusually active through the entire canvass, and will doubtless gladly hail the day when such hard labor is done, and the result of the contest is fully known. We do not entertain a moment's doubt that it will be to continue him in the Gubernatorial office.

FREE TRADE SCHEMES.

The Centennial has been seized upon, by the European and American advocates of Free Trade, as a leverage, to be employed for forcing their views of political policy upon us. A year ago they were particularly anxious to have Congress pass all goods that might be entered for exhibition and sale at the Centennial, free of duty. It was urged that if the concession asked were made, there would be a grand display of European goods, and the Centennial be made a success, so far as the exhibition of goods is concerned. Congress refused to act favorably in the case, and the tactics of the Free-Traders were changed. They experimented for a time on public opinion, but received no favorable responses. At last the happy expedient was hit upon of having the advertisements at the Centennial made into arguments for Free Trade. Thus they propose to post over their goods a statement of the cost of a given line of goods in England or on the Continent of Europe; what they would sell for if admitted duty free; what, if an *ad valorem* tariff of twenty per cent. were charged, and what is the present selling price in New York. This is the strong point of the Free-Traders—to appeal to the pockets of the people, and say that Europe can furnish goods at a lower rate than is charged for goods of American manufacture. Where persons do not look beyond the first statement they are, of course, impressed. To them it is astonishing that they should not be as cheaply manufactured here, and the first impulse is to accept Free Trade as a wonderful boon.

Against this enticing representation are two classes of facts that show the other side of the question in its clearest light. 1. Protection has a tendency to give employment to American labor. True, the system of Protection has been tried, during the past fifteen years, under adverse circumstances. The war rolled on the country a heavy volume of debt, ran up prices, and inspired extravagance in living. Our debt, created by the war, and held largely abroad, forced us into currency payments, and depleated us, year by year, of our gold supply. Hence when the panic came, we were being largely drained of our gold supply, and thus could not recuperate as rapidly as we otherwise might have done. Thus labor is comparatively prostrate, even now; but this is not chargeable to the Protective Tariff, but to the debt we owe abroad, which constitutes a form of dependence upon, or allegiance to, Europe. The aim and purpose of a Protective Tariff is to foster the development of American industry; and it has done this, in a very remarkable degree, for years past, and will again, so soon as we recover from our commercial panic.

2. The other fact is, that as soon as the Free-Traders control our markets, they at once put up the prices of their goods, so that we really gain nothing, even in the element of first cost. We have changed from Free Trade to Protection, and from specific Tariffs to Free Trade, in this country, before. Hence we have experience to teach us in matters of this character; and this experience shows us that while foreign competitors are bidding for the American market, they offer very enticing prices, but once they have gained it, they make us pay for the expense they have been at to reach our market. Thus the statement that certain goods, were the tariff reduced, would be sold at a given price, is a delusion.

The pith of the Protectionist principle is, that a given form of manufacture, or product of any kind, can be most cheaply enjoyed, the nearer the consumer is to the place of manufacture. The reason why American manufactures could not at first be produced as cheaply as in England was, 1. Our rate of wages to the laboring people were higher than in England. 2. We could not produce so cheaply till everything had been systematized. We have gradually reached the second condition, and our manufacturers have been closely competing with the English for nearly three years. One reason for this is that the rate of compensation to labor has been increased in England, through the influence of American example. Thus gradually we have reached a competing point, and Protection has worked its legitimate results. Even as to the demand for labor, despite the badness of the times, we are better off than in England. We thus have no reason to change our policy to gratify our foreign competitors.

PERSONAL.

JOE JEFFERSON has given $500 toward the monument to Washington Irving.

JOHN S. STEPHENSON has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri.

JOHN RUSSEL YOUNG, of the New York *Herald*, has lost his only child, a beautiful and charming little girl of 7 years.

IT is reported by the quidnucs of the book trade that Miss Louisa M. Alcott has received $60,000 from her copyrights.

MRS. SPRAGUE, *nee* Chase, is soon to return to Europe. Her principal dependence now is the legacy from her father's estate.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, a rumor of whose death was prevalent in Paris a few days since, is not dead, but on the contrary, has recovered from the indisposition he suffered in consequence of the re-opening of an old wound.

DR. DAVID SWING, of Chicago, who it is expected will be urged to become pastor of the Tompkins Avenue (Brooklyn) Congregational Church, preached in that church on Sunday.

THE Rev. Dr. McLaren's confirmation as Bishop of Illinois is said to be assured, every Diocese which has voted as yet having consented. The only objection which has been raised against the Bishop-elect is the short time he has been connected with the Episcopal Church, but this, it is thought, will not weigh against him.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

YOUNG ladies are advised by the Hartford *Courant* to carry revolvers.

IT is reaffirmed that the Crown Prince of Germany will visit the United States and Centennial Exposition next year.

THE Dublin *Evening Post*, one of the oldest of Irish newspapers, has ceased publication after a long and highly varied career.

THE Conawago Paper mills, six miles north of Gettysburg, were burned by an incendiary. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000.

DAVIS, the Toronto abortionist, who, with his wife, is to be hanged in December, threatens unless his sentence is commuted to publish a full list of his patrons and all particulars as to his diabolical business.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Important Business Before the Select Branch—Failure of the New Sinking Fund Ordinance—Similar Fate of the Street District Bill—Contractor's Bonds to be Examined — Officers, Employes and Their Salaries Under Consideration.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S MORROW.....Clerk

The following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Atkinson, Rodgers, Barclay, Bates, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Carr, Chislett, Clark, Dannels, Darlington B., Darlington H., Fox, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Fahnestock, Hunter, Hayden, Jaremy, Sawyer, Karnan, Kerr, Kestner, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Finley, Moore, Murray, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, and President Gross.

The minutes of the meeting of October 11th were read and approved.

NEW BUSINESS.

The following petitions, &c., were presented on the call of the wards:

Mr. B. DARLINGTON, pedition for a gas lamp on Ross street. Referred.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON, petition of James Hastings for the payment of the balance due him for the grading and paving of Granville street, in the Eleventh ward. Referred.

Mr. METZGAR, petition of C. Friend for an abatement of business tax. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Hill street, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Hill street. Referred.

Mr. BREED, resolution exonerating the Home for Destitute Men from the payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. FINLEY, resolution granting J. W. Doak the right to use part of the sidewalk on Lincoln avenue. Referred.

Mr. SCULLY, protest against the report of the Board of Viewers on Second avenue. Received and filed.

Mr. KERR, petition of citizens of the Twenty-eighth ward for a sewer on Fifteenth street. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, remonstrance against the location or opening of a street between Woodville street and Saw Mill Run, South Side. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against the opening of an alley between Railroad and Bedford streets, South Side. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against a reduction of the width of Washington avenue, South Side. Referred.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the fire hydrants in the Hill wards, South Side, being now in operation, the Fire Commissioners are hereby directed to provide the necessary fire apparatus for said wards. Referred.

Mr. BRAUN, petition of J. Y. McLaughlin for abatement of over assessment. Referred.

THE PROPOSED NEW STREET DISTRICTS.

MR. JOHN SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance redistricting the city for street purposes, fixing the number and compensation of the Street Commissioners and defining their duties and the duties of the City Engineer with reference thereto.

MR. CARR offered an amendment providing for five instead of four street districts, and locating two of them on the South Side.

After some discussion Mr. Metzgar offered an amendment to the amendment, providing for the annual instead of the triennial election of Street Commissioners, fixing their salary at $1,000 instead of $1,200 per year, and making it the duty of the Street Committee to examine their pay rolls in connection with the City Engineer, instead of making that the business of the City Engineer alone.

A motion by Mr. Atkinson that the ordinance and amendments be referred to the Street Committee was lost.

Mr. BRAUN offered a third amendment providing for the annual election of the Street Commissioners by the qualified voters of the city instead of by Councils. Upon being put to vote it was lost.

Mr. METZGAR's amendment was next voted upon and lost. Mr. CARR's was similarly disposed of and the ordinance then came up for final passage and was lost also by a vote of 30 ayes to 20 nays. Thirty-seven was the number requisite for its passage.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented an ordinance abolishing the Road Committee and devolving its duties upon the Street Committee. Postponed.

THE SINKING FUND.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the investment of the Municipal Sinking Fund in the bonds of the city. This is the substitute for the bill vetoed by the Mayor, and it provides that "the City Controller shall be and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Finance Committee, to invest the moneys now in the City Treasury and credited to the Municipal Sinking Fund in the bonds of said city, in such manner and upon such terms as said Committee may approve. Provided, that the rate paid for such bonds shall not exceed par and accrued interest. Section 2. That said bonds purchased as aforesaid shall be sold by the City Controller whenever, in the judgment of the Finance Committee, it shall be necessary to provide for maturing obligations of said city. Provided, that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest."

Mr. LITTELL offered an amendment providing for the investment of the moneys "coming into" instead of "now in" the City Treasury in such manner "as the law prescribes" and upon such terms as said committee "with the approval of Councils may direct." No action seemed is made to provide that said bonds shall be "held inviolable by the City Controller for the extinguishment and payment of the bonds and funded debt for which the assessment and collection of the Sinking Fund was levied."

Strong speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs. Shipton and Aiken, and very earnest ones in opposition to it by Messrs. Littell and Metzgar. The former held that it was not contrary to law, while the latter were equally as firm in their opinion that it was. Mr. Metzgar read from the Act of Assembly of 1850, establishing and providing for the twelve years of the Sinking Fund, and also from the Wallace bill, to prove the correctness of his position.

Mr. AIKEN claimed that the Sinking Fund referred to in the Wallace bill is a fund entirely separate and distinct from the Municipal Sinking Fund, for the investment of which the ordinance provides.

Mr. LITTELL held that all the city Sinking Funds are included under the general term of Municipal, and that none of them can be diverted without violating the law.

Motions to postpone the ordinance, refer it back to the Finance Committee and lay on the table were lost.

Mr. LITTELL'S amendment was taken up and lost.

All objections and amendments having been disposed of, the ordinance was put upon its final passage and lost by a vote of 25 ayes to 25 nays, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Braun, Brown, Chislett, B. Darlington, Froehlich, Harrison, Herron, Fahnestock, Hunter, Jeremy, Sawyer, Liddell, Meyer, Finley, Murray, McCandless, Hayden, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Weldon, and A. H. Gross, President—25.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Rodgers Barckley, Bates, Breed, Buckley, Carr, Clark, Dannels, H. Darlington, Fox, Goldthorpe, Kerman, Kerr, Kestner, Littell, Metzgar, Moore, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Taylor, and Vierheller—25.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, &C.

MR. AHLBORN presented the report of the Market Committee, recommending certain changes in the Birmingham Market House. Received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON, report of the Gas Committee. Received and filed.

Also, resolutions for gas lamps at various points. Passed.

Mr. HERRON submitted a resolution exonerating Alexander King from the payment of $314.07 over assessed taxes. Passed.

Mr. KERR, an ordinance for an examination by the Board of Viewers of all petitions for street and sewer improvements for the purpose of ascertaining whether sufficient property is benefited by a proposed improvement to pay for it. Passed.

Adjourned to meet on Friday evening at seven o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The members present in this branch were Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Boucher, Conway, Fox, Finnerty, Foley, French, Glass, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Mears, M'Namara, Powers, Paullue, Rowswell, Rolfe, Siebert, Thompson, Walwright, and President Negley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS &C.

Upon the call of the wards by the President the following papers were presented.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition of Mrs. Ann Mullen, for exoneration of tax. Referred.

MR. ROWSWELL, petition of Barney Maginnis, Joseph Laryand and George Swallows for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Also, petition of Thomas Jones for refunding overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. POWERS submitted the following:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the bonds of the several contractors doing business for and under the city of Pittsburgh, and satisfy himself of the soundness and sufficiency of the same, and if from such examination it shall appear to him that any bondsman or bondsmen upon the same is or are unable to respond pecuniarily to the full amount for which they have become security, the Solicitor shall report the fact to the Finance Committee, who shall take immediate steps to have the same replaced with new and sufficient security.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GLASS, petition for the extension of the Fifth avenue sewer to Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. FOX, petition of Lucas Zimmer for the refunding of $14.45, assessed by error. Received and a resolution refunding the amount passed.

President NEGLEY, petition of Lizzie J. Siedle for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. AULL, petition from Wm. Wincher for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. CONWAY, petition of citizens for permission to lay a sewer on Bradford street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. GLASS, resolution requiring all city officers to make a detailed statement on paper of all the employes under their control, the amount of salary received by each, and whether elected or appointed by Councils; also their own salaries, and if said salaries are fixed by Act of Assembly the date of the passage of said act. The statement to be submitted to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Viewers' report on the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Hemlock alley, from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets, and the grading of Bates alley, from North to Willow streets. Approved.

Mr. FOX, report of the Printing Committee, showing sundry expenditures and contracts for printing let. Received and filed.

Mr. THOMPSON, an ordinance, approved in Select Council some months ago, approving the proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company for a composition in bankruptcy. The rules were suspended and the further consideration of the ordinance postponed until the next meeting.

An ordinance respecting securities to be given by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to the committee appointed under the composition in bankruptcy, was read once and laid over.

Mr. FINNERTY, from the Committee on Appeals, presented a report directing the refunding of several small amounts to different parties, as over paid taxes. Report received and resolution directing the payment approved.

A few exonerations from payment of taxes were also recommended and granted.

STREET PLAN.

Mrs. Denny's plan of streets in the Thirty-sixth ward, laid over at the last meeting, was referred to a special committee of five. Messrs. Foley, Thompson and Conway were appointed on behalf of Common Council.

Mr. POWERS asked leave to withdraw the resolution presented by him, and noted above, relative to the examination of contractors' bonds. Leave was granted, and he then presented it as a resolution for Common Council alone, instead of a joint resolution, and it was passed.

Mr. AULL, a resolution directing and authorizing the Street Committee to grade and pave the approach to Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets. Passed.

Mr. FRENCH, an ordinance for a brick sewer on Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river, South Side. Referred to the Street Committee.

New business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in, including the following ordinances which had been previously adopted by that body:

An ordinance opening St. Clair street from Stanton avenue to McCully street. Passed.

An ordinance changing the name of Meyran avenue, Thirteenth ward, to Molwood avenue. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue. Passed.

REPEALING BILLS.

An ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the grading of Charles street, from Niagara street to Henry street," passed April 15, 1874, was adopted.

An ordinance to repeal "an ordinance to grade and pave Iowa street, from Clay street to Bellefield avenue," passed December 15, 1873, was postponed until the next meeting.

An ordinance opening Notley street, from Hazlewood avenue to Indus street, was lost for want of a legal majority, the vote standing 16 ayes to 6 nays. It required 22 ayes to secure passage.

An ordinance amending an ordinance authorizing the construction of a board walk on Orphan street, from Larimer avenue to William street, was passed.

Mr. MCNAMARA submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The action of Select Council in reporting the absentees from meetings during the past year has had the desired effect of procuring for them without trouble a quorum for the transaction of business; therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be instructed to report at our next meeting a similar document showing the number of times each member has been present and absent. Passed.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56,
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
No. 48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodland Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

STONECUTTER OR LUMBER YARD TO LEASE. The lots that have been occupied by C. L. KNOX for the last twelve years, of the Sinking Fund, and also from the Wallace bill, to prove the correctness of his position.
Mr. AIKEN claimed that the Sinking Fund referred to in the Wallace bill is a fund entirely separate and distinct from the Municipal Sinking Fund, for the investment of which the ordinance provides.
Mr. LITTELL held that all the city Sinking Funds are included under the general term of Municipal, and that none of them can be diverted without violating the law.
Motions to postpone the ordinance, refer it back to the Finance Committee and lay on the table were lost.
Mr. LITTELL'S amendment was taken up and lost.
All objections and amendments having been disposed of, the ordinance was put upon its final passage and lost by a vote of 25 ayes to 25 nays, as follows:
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Mr. CONWAY, petition of citizens for

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
d48

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.
W77-TTHS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Strictly But One Price, and that Always the Lowest.

New Dress Goods
JUST OPENED,
At 12½c, New Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, New Dark Dress Goods
At 18¾c, New Dark Dress Goods.
☞The above three lots of Dress Goods are most remarkable bargains, being in good Dark Colors and styles.

NEW STYLE PLAIDS,
AT 25 TO 50 CENTS.
PLAIN AND PLAID

Camel's Hair and Thibet Cloth.
Most Remarkable Bargains To-day in
BLACK CASHMERES,
All prices—from 50c to $2.50.
An Immense Stock of Black and new colors in
MOHAIR ALPACAS!
From 25c upward.
Extraordinary Bargains in
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 to $3.50.

Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.

FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.

For Misses and Children.
White Merino Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at

CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

ART VS. NATURE.
COLORS OF AUTUMN
Unsurpassed by the
NEW SHADES OF ZEPHYR,
In red-Green, Gas-Blue, Ombre and all the new shades. 12c per ounce.

Yarn on Balls (new and convenient), per lb.	20
Blue Mix, three thread Yarn, per lb.	93
Black or White Germantown Yarn, per oz.	10
Ladies' Fleecy Lined Hose	17
Ladies' Merino Rib Hose	14
Men's Merino Half Hose	14
Men's Medicated Shirts	$1 14
Ladies' Merino Vests (fine)	73
Beauty Corsets	1 43
Cashmere Corsets, Black, Blue or Red	$2 97
Ladies' Rosom Pads	23
Unshrinkable Merino Skirts	$1 43
Wide Bead Gimps	24
Fancy Back Combs	23
Silk or Swiss Ties	19
Painted Cameo Pins	$1 23
Wide Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	23

Fancy Hosiery, Worsted and Silk Fringes, Braids and Braid Gimps, Knit Woolens, Laces and Notions, at
CARLISLE'S
57 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.
HENRY McCALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
OCTOBER, 1875.
Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition are invited to call at the
CASH CARPET STORE
OF
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
And look at the extraordinary
BARGAINS
Which they are enabled to offer by reducing their own expenses to the lowest possible point, and buying from first hands only and selling for CASH.
New Goods Arriving Daily.
Cash Prices are the Lowest Prices.
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

Ladies' Ready Made
Dresses,
Costumes and Overdresses,
Made in best manner in
Latest Fall and Winter Styles.
We also make Ladies' and Misses' Dresses, &c., to order from measure.

NEW SACQUES and CLOAKS
In Cloth, Cashmere and Silk.
Elegant Silk Cloaks, Fur Lined.
Real Seal Skin Sacques.
New Paisley and Fine Shawls.
New Woolen Shawls.
New Mourning Shawls.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FURS.
All desirable kinds, at much less than usual prices.

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
Merino Undergarments, all kinds.
Cloth and Felt Skirts.
Stockings and Gloves.
Muslin Undergarments, all sizes.
Ladies, Misses, Children, Men, and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Complete assortment in medium and best makes
At Very Low Prices.

SUCCESS BEYOND OUR
Expectations has so far attended our efforts to satisfy the Wants of our friends and the public in giving them good value in
DRY GOODS
We still continue to offer inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.
Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving
NEW GOODS!
is always fresh, clean and complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.
We make specialties of
Dry Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres
For Men and Boys' wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.
SPECIALTIES.
We desire particular attention to the following goods in which our prices are beyond all doubt the lowest possible.
Black Cashmeres

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 26, 1875.

Aside from the adjustment of Saturday's balances, there was not a large business demand yesterday, and affairs proceeded smoothly and quietly at the banks. The entire volume of business, however, is evidently much larger than it was three months ago. The appreciation has been so gradual that it has not been generally observed; yet the aggregate business proves this to be true. In the real estate market dullness still prevails, and nothing but exceptional transactions take place. The general trade of the city, with exceptional speculative activity in cotton and lard, has been only moderate, and prices have not improved. The country is full of produce, but it is not sent to market with satisfactory rapidity. In the matter of the receipts of grain at the lake ports and at the seaboard, as well as to exports, we are behind the business of last year at the same date, and we thought the farmers remarkably tardy in sending their products to market then. There seems to be no satisfactory explanation of returning to the iron trade, but it is likely that a return to healthy life in the general trade of the country will be heralded when it comes by activity in the marketing of the bounteous products of the country, by which an immense capital will be obtained for use in the liquidation of debts and in the conducting of productive business enterprises. Many people think they see in the considerable sums of money which have recently been sent from this city to the interior for the supposed purpose of moving crops an indication of reasonable activity in that direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they may prove to be true prophets. In financial circles the noticeable event is to have been a hardening tendency in money, a decline in the premium on gold, with a partial "let up" in the lending price, a decline in United States bonds consequent upon lower gold, an improvement in foreign exchange, an advance in the discount rate at the Bank of England, and decided activity and buoyancy in speculative stocks.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113½	5-20's 1865—coupons	120½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¼	10-40's	115¾
5's, 1881	123¾	Currency, 6's	123¾
do 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	115
do 1865, new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	116¾
6-20's, 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	67
L. S.	90	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	132
Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	99¾	Pittsburgh	93¾
Do. Pref.	82¾	American Express	87½
Chicago & Northern	40¾	U. S. Express	44
Do. Central	78	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	78
North Western Com	38	Quicksilver	18¾
Do. Pref.	81⅜	Fort Wayne	79
Rock Island	104	Hannibal & St. Jos.	29¾
Olevo. & Pitts.	89	Panama	130¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. F. W. (S)	80½	Cen. Trans (S)	47
Reading (S)	55¾	Empire Do (A)	32
Mill Creek (S)	32½	N. Y. C. R. R. 7-30's	92¾
Oil Creek (S)	73¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75
Lehigh Valley (S)	62⅝		

NEW YORK, October 25, 1875.

The customs receipts were $442,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $305,000. The clearings were $56,000,000. Bankers' bills were strong at 480a481. Gold opened at 114⅛, fell off to 114⅛, and advanced to 115⅛, at which it closed. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32 and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 6, 3 and 3 per cent. per annum. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks generally opened strong and higher, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to 3 per cent. as compared with the closing quotations on Saturday. The greatest increase was in Illinois Central, which sold at 92, against 89 at the close on Saturday. Erie was weak, and declined to 16¾, in sympathy with the London market, but afterwards rose to 17⅛.

At the second call the market was firm, and in many cases the highest point of the day was reached. Hannibal & St. Joe advanced to 21½, closing at 20⅞. At the close stocks were lower, increased activity in money being used against the market. The decline in the general list was ⅛ to 1 per cent., but in Pacific stocks it was 1½@2½ per cent. In some cases, however, the closing quotations were higher than on Saturday. The movement in Hannibal & St. Joe was reported to be based on some negotiations about lands. Western roads generally are doing well, and their earnings are on the increase. Union Pacific for October will show a gain of over $100,000 on October last year. The transactions at Stock Exchange were 372,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Pacific Mail, 49,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest common, 8,000 St. Paul common, 14,000 Erie, 7,500 St. Joe, 64,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohios, 4,000 Union Pacific, and 11,000 Missouri Pacific. The latter opened at 9¾, advanced to 11¾, and closed at 10.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881 123¾; 5-20s '64, 118¾; do of '65, 118¾; do of '65 new, 119¾; do '67, 119¾; do ,68, 120¼; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s 115¾; do coupons, 116¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 47; do new, 46; Virginia new, 59¾; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 104½; Adams Express, 100½; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Fargo Express, 79½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 44; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 62¾; Lake Shore, 69¾; Union Pacific, 67; Illinois Central, 92; Pittsburg, 93½; Northwest common, 37½; do preferred, 51½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 64; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 63½; Wabash, 5¾; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 94½; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 111½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 20⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 18; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 102.

LONDON, October 25.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56,000. Consols: money, 94 7-16; account, 94½; 5-20s of '65, 108½; do of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, October 25.—Rentes, 65f 50c.

FRANKFORT, October 25.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

Receipts of Bloome, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CAICAGO RAILROAD.

Isabella Fur. o...	7	Caughey & H. m...	6
Dilworth & Co.m.	3	P. D. Nicols, m...	2
Ed Thompson s. w.	6	Nimick & Co m...	7
Laughman & Co o.	4	Lucy Fur. Co....	10
Total	45		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur. o	16	Zug & Co. o	2
Shoe Fur. o	2	Singer, N. & Co. p	2
L. B. & Co. o	4	Reese G. & W. o.	2
H. Lloyd & Co. o.	2	Jones & Lo.	2
Isabella Fur.	17	Lewis B. & D. o.	1
Dindany & McC o.	4		
Total	54		

PENNA. R. R.

Nimick & Co m.	3	W. J. Hammond w.	2
Total	5		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Moorhead. b	3		

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Business has been sluggish with domestic commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods are in limited demand. Utica Nonpariel shirtings are reduced to 14c. Cotton flannels are in brisk demand and firm. Prints are dull, except robes, which were in fair request. Dress goods were in fair demand and closely sold up. The *Daily Bulletin* says a leading jobbing house on Wednesday, October 27, will offer a large line of Sprague prints at 6¾c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 25, 1875.

There has been a fair degree of activity in the leading markets during the past week, although there is room for improvement; the demand for goods of all kinds is light, being confined as a rule, to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there has been no changes since the date of our last review. In Grain and Flour there is a moderate local trade and some inquiry from the interior, but no quotable change in prices. Provisions are easier, and, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations on Sugar-cured Hams and Bacon. The grocery trade is devoid of anything particularly new, excepting that Coffee continues dull, with every indication at this writing of a decline. There is a continued steady consumptive demand for produce, and while Eggs and Cheese are higher, Butter, in consequence of increased receipts, is weak and lower.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal, and the market is well supplied, but with a steady demand and no decline as at the source of supply, prices are fully maintained; the great bulk of the receipts are from New York State and Michigan; this section of country, as well as Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, so far as we can learn, are bare—$3a4.50 per bbl.

ALE—Trade continues dull, as it has been for some time past, notwithstanding the repeal of local option. No change in prices; X, $8 per barrel to the city and $9 to the country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; half barrels in proportion.

BROOM CORN—Market easy, but few sales making of large amounts. Some sales of poor new Corn at low prices. Choice old Corn in better demand at an advance over prices for new. Advices from the west say eastern manufacturers are laying in supplies, and some grades of old Corn being very scarce, are in demand at full prices. The best qualities of new are also strong—the supply of such being light. We quote: Choice hurl, 10 1-2a11 1-2; choice green that will work up old, 10c; good red tipped, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2; common, 6 to 7; green crooked, 6c; red tipped crooked, 5a5 1-2.

BUTTER—The receipts recently have been large, and with but an average demand, the supply accummulating, and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice rolls, 25a28c; ditto sold packed, 25a25c; creamery butter, 30a31; common to good, 15a20.

CHEESE—The market is firm, with an increasing demand, and prices are still tending upward; August Ohio Factory is quoted at 13¾a14c; ditto September, 14a 14½c; prime New York, 15.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, and while a limited supply, prices are firm and advancing; fresh receipts may be quoted at 27a28c, with indications at this writing of a still further advance.

COKE—There is a fair degree of activity all the year round, probably be expected under existing circumstances, but no change in prices; $2,50a2,75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The coal trade is devoid of anything particularly new or important; business is very dull at this date, which is due, in consequence of a sharp competition, there is little or no margin for profit. Bituminous may be quoted at 5½a6 cents per bushel for lump and 4½a5c for nut. Anthracite is quoted at $6 1-2 per ton on track, and $7 delivered.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged; $10a11 per bbl.

FLOUR—Trade in this important staple continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. There is considerable new winter wheat flour coming forward, a good deal of which is turning out at the new mill factory, having been made out of sprouty wheat, but there is an improvement in this respect, as compared with a month ago, the proportion of good flour is increasing. However, dealers generally prefer to handle old stock, knowing that it will not come back on them, and consumers generally are also, for the same reason, giving it the preference. Nothing annoys the dealer so much as having flour returned, and if it is not what it was represented, he cannot honestly do otherwise than to take it back, hence there is considerable difference between old and new stock. Quotations may be fairly given in as follows: Low grades, $5a5,25; fair to good Flour, $7a7,25; new do., $6,50a7,00; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new do., $6,50a7; finey Flour, $5,50a5,75. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3½ per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—In fair demand at fair prices. We note an advance in the east—prices here unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee.—We have news per steamer South America, from Rio de Janeiro down to September 24, showing a dull market there, with buyers and sellers apart in their views. Coffees, however, remained firm, and at last buyers had to submit after having convinced themselves that a stand-still of business for nearly three weeks, combined with large receipts from the interior, an accumulation of stock up to 250,000 bags and dull reports from consuming markets, had been unable to be of any influence upon holders. From the 13th to the 24th 278,200 bags were sold at full prices. [From the 24th of August to the date of the steamer sailing 301,000 bags had been sold to the United States and 70,200 bags to Europe; the quotations of holders, as well as the prices paid being higher by 100 to 200 reis than the brokers' quotations, which were as follows in our money:

Choice	21,93a22,19
Superior	21,14a21,66
Good First	20,36a20,75
Regular First	19,71a20,10
Ordinary First	19,19a19,53
Good Second	17,76a19,54

The stock consisted of about 65,000 bags, and the receipts averaged about 12,000 bags per day. The latest telegraph dates now put the stock (October 20th) at 210,000 bags, daily receipts 11,800 bags, price 9-800, 20, 31, and exchange 27¾d,—the general opinion being that receipts will decline materially within the next 15 to 20 days. The shipment from July 1st to September 1st from Rio and Santos were:

	1873. tons.	1874. tons.	1875. tons.
United States	18,078	12,794	23,431
Europe	7,730	13,710	17,985

The stock in first hands, in the United States, is about 170,000 bags, of all description, the market showing no signs of improvement after thirty days of almost complete stagnation, with stock in the west and south down low. The best authorities place the current crop in Brazil at not over 1,500,000 bags, and say that the large receipts at Rio are attributable to causes not affecting that estimate. Holders are confident of higher prices—buyers have no faith—the next fifteen or twenty days will likely prove which is right. Sugar active at steady figures. Rice easy. Syrups 2c per gallon off. New Orleans molasses scarce and firm.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11¾	Ex. C Standard	10⅝
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@10¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@9¾	Refined Yellows	9@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	23 @24	R. Java, ibpkgs	37
Rio Fancy	25 @27	R. Java, loose	36¾
R. Rio, ib pkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	45@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

SOAPS.

Colgate's	7 75	Cashmere Bouquet, per gross	00
Wax Soap	7	Olive	9 50
Babbitt's Best	10	Woodbury's Brimful	5 50
Babbitt's N. Y. City	10	Scrubbing	4
Russian	6 00	Park Co.'s Toilet, per box	2 50
That 1. O. U.	3 75	Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box	3
Persian	2 75	do do 2 oz	4 75
Colgate's Palm	5	Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
Colgate's Ass't	4 50		
Toilet			

STARCH.

Common	5½	Silver gloss	9¾@10
Buffalo	09	Corn	10¾@11

SUNDRIES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & S.	00	@	9 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	5 00		
Pearl Barley, ibl	00	@	5 50
Currants per lb	7¾	to	8
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12		
Layer Raisins, per box	2 75		
Indigo, per lb	1 35	@	1 80
Bi Carb Soda, in packages	7¾	@	8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5½	@	6
Potash, per box	9		
Prunes, per lb	10	@	11
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	85		
Con. Lye, per case	7 75		
Philadelphia Lye	5 00	@	5 50
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	45		
Babbit's Potash Balls, per box	2 50		

GRAIN—There has been a moderate business in grain circles during the past week, and while prices have undergone but little change, the general tone of the market is easier; the demand, as a rule, is still restricted to supplying immediate wants, and but for the fact that our merchants have the benefit of pro-rating, which enables them to ship to the seaboard and other points in the interior, trade would long since have been blocked. The pro-rating or equalizing of freights, which places our merchants, in this respect, on the same footing with western merchants, has been of great benefit, and has done our trade much good. The market for Wheat has undergone but little change since the date of our last report; while there has been no apparent falling off in the receipts, the demand has been fully equal to the supply; and prices remain as last quoted; new red winter wheat, $1,25a1,35 per bushel; difto new white, $1,30a1,40, and nothing but really choice will command the outside figures. Old winter, of which offerings continue light, $1,40a1,45; and the mills are still using more or less to grind with new. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio white at 42a43c, and mixed about one cent per bushel less. Corn, although in light supply, is dull and dropping; Shelled quoted 67a70c, free in elevator, for mixed to prime yellow; ear, 68a70c, on track. There has been no new corn on the market for a week or more. Rye is quiet, and quoted nominally at 85a 90c. There is such a wide range in Barley that it is difficult to quote with any satisfaction; it is ranging all the way from $1,00 to $1,30. A good deal of the Barley offered is said to be "doctored," and we hear of some lots having been thrown back on sellers hands in consequence.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue comparatively light, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; prairie, $13a14; timothy, $17a20. Loose is selling from country wagons at $15a20.

HIDES—The local demand is small, and surplus stock is being placed more largely than heretofore to buyers further from home. The demand is not large and buyers are slow to take hold. We quote:

Green salted Cows	7¾a 8¼		
Green Salted Steers, Light	8 a 9¾		
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	10 a10¼		
Green Salted Calf	13 a14		
Green Butcher Cows	6		
Green Butcher Steers, light	7		
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8		
Green Butcher Calf	10		

LUMBER—Trade in finished lumber continues very dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several years. Following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$27 00
No 2	22 00
Best No 1 Matching	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	27 00
Shelving No 1 per M	25 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting board	15 00

Mouldings 5c per inch square per running foot.
Inside Shutters from $4 to $8 per window.
Window Frames and Sash inclusive from $5,50 to $6,50 per opening. Doors from $2.50 to $4.50 each.

LEATHER—The general market exhibits but little change since our last report. Upper kip and calf remain dull and low. No. 1 light spready harness and good oak rough leather brisk sale. Red sole, oak sole and pads in fair demand. Other kinds unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.32@0.36
Oak Sole, city	0.34@0.40
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.30@0.32
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.30@0.31
Red Sole, good 4gs	0.25@0.28
Oak, Rough	0.26@0.28
Harness, city oak	0.32@0.40
Harness, country	0.32@0.40
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.30@0.32
Calf Skirting	0.90@1.00
Fair Bridle, ⅌ doz	$80.00@70.00
Belt Leather	0.40@0.45
Finished Calf	0.90@1.25
Finished Upper, ⅌ foot	0.18@0.22
Finished Kips	0.80@0.90

PROVISIONS—Trade has fallen off somewhat recently, as it frequently does at this season of the year, just between the old and the new crop, and it is not likely that there will be any special activity for some time to come; and while the general tone of the market is easier, there has been no very important change in prices since the date of our last review. The general impression appears to be that prices are destined to rule lower before long, and this has had the effect in curtailing the demand, as retailers, this being the case, will carry no more stock than they can possibly help; as compared with the highest point Sugar Cured Hams are down one cent per pound, and Hogs dropped fully as much during the same time.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, S. C.	12	Do, half barrels	15
Flat Bacon, S. C.	12	Lard, Ref. for summ use, in tierces	14
Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do, in ½ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do, 3 lb caddies	17¾
Bone Shoulders	10½	Do do	16¾
Rib Sides	14	Do, 2 lb pails	18
Short Rib do	13¾	Do, 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	15	Do, 10 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.50	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	—		

OIL—Proctor and Gamble's Extra Winter Standard Lard Oil, $1,15; No 1 ditto, 93a95c; No. 2 83a85; W. Alexand r Extra $1,05; Miner's Oil 70a72c. Linseed Oil dull, 60a62c. Carbon, for car load, 11all 1-2c; Trade dull in all kinds of oils.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with live Chickens, but there is an increased demand; selling by the coop at 50a 60c per coop.

NUTS—Chestnuts dull and lower, $4,00a 4,50 per bushel; Walnuts, 50a60c per bushel; Hickory nuts, $1,50a1,75.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3c.

SEEDS—Sales of timothy Seed at $2,75a 2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 9a9¼c for country.

WHISKEY, GIN, &c.—There is a fair degree of activity but no improvement in prices, which continue unsatisfactory and unremunerative.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
5 by 5 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 17	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	10 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	12 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	16 00
12 by 13 to 26 by 24	11 00	16 00
16 by 22	12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	14 00	20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	14 00	22 00
26 by 25 to 24 by 36	15 00	24 00
20 by 30 to 26 by 44	15 00	24 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	16 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		40 00
34 by 58 to 32 by 60		40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not made 24 unlined inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ⅌ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers after received.

THE WOOL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 25, 1875.

Pittsburgh

The market has been quite active the past week or ten days, and the bulk of the fine wool has been purchased in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Panhandle counties of West Virginia. We hear that recently many of the choicest clips that could not be purchased at 40c, have sold the past week at 41 to 42c. There is no doubt the past week has established an advance in the country of 2 to 3c on all fine wools, still there is a large amount of greasy, heavy wools that are dear enough at 25c, and it is to be hoped that the leaders of washing wools and putting them in better condition may have a good effect for another season. Advices from the eastern markets are encouraging, and recent sales are showing an improvement over former prices.

We quote prices at follows:

Fine Fleece	40
Choice Clips	40@42
Medium Fleece	40@42
Unwashed	25@30

NEW YORK.

There has been a steady moderate movement during the past week, and quotations are generally about the same. Fleeces show considerable steadiness, as also do Pulled wools and Fine California, both Spring and Fall; Texas, although without notable change, is not held with that firmness so lately apparent, and which was considered necessary in the eyes of dealers in order to have their operations remunerative; in fact, a slight shading has resulted in a much better business. There is nothing in reference to foreign wools; little or nothing is going on, importers being averse to force sales which prove a loss; the demand, however, at present figures, is very light; the arrivals of Donskoi are chiefly for manufacturers' account. Sales latterly of Domestic wools are: 3,000 lb. No. 1 Fleece at 48a49; 20,000 do. XX and XXX Ohio at 46a47½; 5,000 do. tub-washed at 56; 5,000 do. do. at 52; 25,000 do. Ohio Unmerchantable 70,000 lbs XX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs unwashed western, and 9,000 lbs medium fleece, on private, terms; 20,000 lbs fall clip California at 36a37½c; 60,000 lbs do at 20c; 50 bales do at 17c; 20,000 lbs and 17 bales spring do at 27c, and 108 bales on private term; 5,000 lbs super pulled at 42a42½c; 25 bales No. 1 at 26c; 200 bales super do on private terms; 34,000 lbs Nevada at 28, 28½a30c; 10,000 lbs Texas at 23a 27c; 85,000 lbs do at 21a18½c; 120 bales scoured California at 38a77 1-2c; 60 bales Cape parts at 38 1-2c; 15 bales East India at 29a32; also 30,000 lb Wayland; 2 cases quarter price, and 25,000 lbs Buffalo hair same terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

There has been more doing, but prices remain as last quoted. The sales include Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces—XX and above, 45a50; X, 45a46; medium, 40a42; coarse, 40a49. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 41a 43; medium, 40a50; coarse, 40a49; combing washed, 48a52; unwashed, 42l-2; Canada combing, 62 1-2; combing fine, unwashed, 30 a31; coarse and medium unwashed, 34a37c; tub-washed, 45a50. Colorado washed, 34 75 do. unwashed, 21a24; extra and merino pulled, 38a42; No. 1 and Super pulled, 37 to 41; Texas, fine and medium, 25a30; Texas coarse, 21a23.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 25, 1875.

Trade continues very dull and depressed, and while there is but but little change to note in prices, the tendency is still downward. Crude was quoted at $1,60 for immediate shipment and $1,35 for United Certificate. There is another strike reported, and this, together with the diminished demand, is having a depressing influence. Refined also dull and neglected, but nominally unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 13 1-4c; Baltimore 12¾a13. Refiners generally are refusing to sell at quoted rates, hence there is next to nothing doing.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries $1,30a 1,35; city make $1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Citizens o w	467
Geo. W. Robinson	Excelsior o w	232
S. Craig	Sunbeam o w	154
Total		853

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl	1,000
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	157
Citizens O. W.	Geo. Pohl	200
Citizens Oil Co	J. S. Davis	650
Aladdin Oil Co	J. S. Davis	148
McKee & Co	J. S. Davis	500
Central Ref. Co	J. S. Davis	200
King & G	J. S. Davis	51
D. Bly & Co	David Bly & Co	150
Central Oil Co	Central Oil Co	300
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co	104
Total		3,460

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—Cotton quiet at 11¼a12½c. Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 45a85c. Oats dull at 45a65c. Lard 14¾c. Bacon firmer at 10¾a15a15½c; s. c. hams 15½c, all packed. Whisky steady with moderate demand at $1,18.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was considerably less than that of last Monday—766 against 937, but there was no perceptible improvement in trade; indeed, dealers generally reported it worse. The great proportion of the offering were common in point of quality, consisting of rough steers, heifers and bulls, and for these prices were if anything lower, but medium to prime butcher cattle, we have reason to believe, sold at about last week's prices. Some few extra beeves brought 7a7 1-4c, but of the entire number on sale, probably not over 20 or 25 head were sold at the quotations in question; it is worthy of notice, in this connection, that the demand is steadily falling off, as even the best butchers are buying more of a medium grade. Instead of buying half a dozen of extra they are now taking one or two, and the balance of medium to good, thereby reducing the cost very considerably. There were a good many butcher cattle sold to-day at 5a6c, and prime at 6¼c, and the great bulk of the sales were within the range of 5a6c. There was an over-supply of Bulls, hence the market was very dull at a decline of from ⅜c to ½c per lb as compared with last Monday, selling at from 2½a3¼c for common to good; in addition to those driven in from the adjoining country, there were quite a number from Chicago.

Many of the butchers continue to complain of hard meat markets; that, in addition to a diminished demand, owing to the high cost of cattle, they have little or no margin for profit on their meat, but we apprehend that they are not feeling the stress of the hard times much, if any more, than other people engaged in business, at least there is no reason apparent why they should. One effect of the hard times is the increase in the consumption of rough meats; people generally are buying more boiling meats in consequence of their being so much cheaper than the fine cuts, and butchers have not so much trouble in disposing of their rough meats as formerly. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Marks & G, C'go	18	H. Dondna, O.,	22
Rothchild & K,	33	A. Green wald,	33
L. Rothchild,	90	V. Cockins,	23
Gerson & K,	53	Robt. Whipp,	20
S. Lowenthal,	18	C. M. Heimes,	20
E. Katz,	19	A. Frazier,	21
W. Moonshine,	20	G. Frarien, Pa,	6
N. J. Rothchild,	20	H. Nagle,	4
M. Krause,	20	J. Shaw,	7
Trauerman & L,	24	M. Flinner,	15
Kahn & Co.,	37	T. Johnson,	28
J. Schamberg,	22	Hartman & M.,	50
B. Trauerman,	18	Ackerman & W,	44
Arnold & W.,	23	Geo. Stroud,	8
Total			766
Total last Monday			937

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was 849, against 1,050 head last Monday, the great bulk of the offerings were common, and while good stock sold readily and at fair prices, common and medium was draggy, and at the close there were a number of odds and ends remaining unsold. As a general thing, we do not think there was any quotable change in prices as compared with last Monday, one way or the other. Prime sheep sold at from 4 to 4½c per pound; medium to good, 4 1-2a5, and inferior to common at $2a2,50 per head. Lambs may be quoted at 5a6c per pound for fair to prime, and $2a2,50 per head for common. The demand for both Sheep and Lambs is falling off, as it always does at this season of the year, when feeding is largely substituted for mutton. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

R. McCaslin, Pa.	100	J. F. Neeley, Pa.	72
Robinson & R	26	J. W. Cunningham	38
J. Shaw	16	M. Hudson, Pa.	46
M. McMillen	58	P. Sheitemantle	100
J. Beeler	62	M. Flinner	70
J. Gettman	81	P. J. Kelly	101
A. Stakely	45	A. West, W. Va.	23
Total			849
Total last Monday			1,050

HOGS.

There was an increased demand for this class of stock to-day, which may be attributed to a lower range of prices than were reported, in a retail way, at 7 1-2a8 1-2 cents. In wholesale lots; if prices would drop to about 6a6 1-2c, there would be four hogs sold where there is only one now, and the indications are that there will be a still further decline before long.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was small, and the market quiet and prices unchanged; common stock continues dull, but good milkers sell readily at full rates, say $55a60. C. M. Himes sold 3 for $160; H. Nagle 2 for $114, and M. Humes 2 for $115.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue scarce, and good veals are in demand at full prices; quotable at 6a6 1-2 cents for grass to prime and 7c for extra—but few selling at the outside rate.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,11 spot; $1,07¾a1,08 seller November; $1,07¾ seller December or year; No. 3 $1,15; rejected 82c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 51 1-2c spot; 50 3-4ca50 7-8c seller November; 46 7-8c year; rejected 50c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 33a33 1-4c spot; 31 3-4c seller November; 31 1-2a31½c seller year. Barley active but lower; 85 1-2c spot; 81a81 1-2c seller November; 81c seller year. Rye dull at 70a70 1-4c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular but in the main lower; $21,75a22,00 spot; $21,10a21,37 seller October; $19,30 seller November; $18,20 1-2 seller year. Lard: dull; old $13,75 spot; $13,50 seller October. Bulk meats quiet at 8 3-4a12a12 1-8a12 1-4c.

WHISKY—$1,13.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn easier; 51 1-4c bid seller November. Oats steady; 33 1-4c cash; 32c November. Pork lower; $12,90 October. Lard lower; offered at 13 1-4c October

HOME NEWS.

The Great Foot Race.

In the foot race at Friendship Park yesterday afternoon, between James Wheat, colored, of this city, and James Messler, of Trenton, N. J., a distance of one hundred and twenty-five yards, for a purse of $1,000, Messler was victorious, beating his opponent about one foot.

Allegheny County Literary Association.

The second semi-annual meeting of the Allegheny County Literary Association will be held in Library Hall on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 17th prox. An increased interest will doubtless attach to this meeting on account of the plan proposed by the Executive Committee having the entertainment in charge, of offering prizes or diplomas for excellence in each class of performances.

A Dry Goods Swindler.

Harry Halleck was arrested at the Fort Wayne depot, on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, for obtaining spool cotton at the store of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., of this city, to the extent of $28, on a fraudulent order purporting to come from the Howe Sewing Machine agency, on Sixth street. Similar attempts were made by him at the stores of Joseph Horne & Co. and Haines & Shebler, but they failed. Halleck will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips to-day.

Heavy Damage by an Explosion.

A battery of five boilers at the paper mills of Morrison, Bare & Co., at Roaring Springs, Pa., exploded yesterday morning, injuring several persons and resulting in the total destruction of the establishment. It was a large three-story mill, and filled with machinery. Had the explosion occurred later in the day it would have injured a larger number than it did. As it is, those hurt are not seriously injured. It is supposed that after the explosion the mill caught fire and burned down, causing an estimated loss of $80,000.

Manufacturers and Puddlers.

Another conference will be held this afternoon between the committees in behalf of the Iron Manufacturers and the Puddler's Union, in reference to the proposed reduction in the prices of boiling. The gentlemen comprising the committees are as follows: Manufacturers—Messrs. James L. Bennett, Benjamin F. Jones, Jr., Lewis, H. Byers, Harry Oliver, and Park Painter. Puddlers—Jos. Bishop, J. Harris, Miles S. Humphreys, Ambrose Botte, E. McAninch, John J. Nichols. The sentiment of the puddlers is in opposition to anything that will abolish the sliding scale.

Another Accidental Shooting Affair.

Yesterday morning a little boy, named Tommy Auliff, whose parents reside near the foot of Thirty-ninth street, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a companion, Johnny Glen. They were shooting at a mark with an old musket, and while young Auliff was adjusting an old tin can that served for a mark, the gun was prematurely discharged, the entire load (a heavy one) of shot entering the boy Auliff's left arm and side. The boy was carried into the house and a physician summoned, who discovered shots in the boys arm and side. The wounds are not necessarily fatal, but they may prove so from inflammation.

Important Meeting.

The West Pittsburgh District Conference meets this morning at the Liberty Street M. E. Church. Rev. J. E. Miller, P. E., will conduct the opening exercises, after which Bishop Foster, who is to preside, will deliver an address. Among the treatments of interest to the general public is a lecture this evening by the venerable Rev. T. M. Hudson. Subject—"Fifty Years of Methodism." Wednesday afternoon a Sunday School meeting will be held, and in the evening a children's service is invited to attend. The Conference closes that evening with a sermon by Bishop Foster, who is regarded as one of the ablest divines of the day.

Base Ball.

The Braddock and Downer base ball clubs play at Union Park this afternoon. The game will be called at half-past two o'clock. One of the members of the Downer club informed our reporter last night that they are very anxious to know what the Xanthas intend doing with the challenges that have been sent to them by the Braddocks. The latter are very anxious for a contest before the close of the season, and would be gratified to receive a communication either declining or accepting the challenge. Russ McGarry, captain of the Braddocks, has recovered sufficiently from his late injury to participate in to-day's game.

The Neshannocks, of New Castle, and the Braddocks have arranged a match game on Thursday afternoon, upon the grounds of the latter. It is likely that the Braddocks and Xanthas will also play their final game this week.

The New Northwest Railroad.

The Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad has, with the exception of six miles northeast of Allegheny, been definitely located between Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio. It leaves Allegheny at Superior Station, on the Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and running to the rear of the river hills through Wood's Run, Bellevue and other places, it crosses Perrysville road near the Horse Shoe Bottom, and takes a northerly direction into Butler county via Breakneck Valley to the venerable and quaint town of Harmony. Within a mile and a-half of Harmony, the line will intersect the Harmony, Butler and Connoquenessing, crossing Slippery Rock near Portersville and reaching Youngstown by a line seventy-five miles from this city. The northeast portion of Allegheny and the southwest portion of Butler county will be particularly benefitted by this road which, it is said, will be commenced this winter.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh, held at the Banking House at 12 o'clock, this 25th day of October, 1875, the following resolutions were unanimous adopted:

Resolved, That it be entered on the minutes of this Board that Robert H. Hartley died at his residence, in Pittsburgh, at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, October 23, 1875. That in the death of Mr. Hartley this institution has lost an honest and efficient officer, and we a warm, personal friend. That we attend the funeral in a body. That we tender to the family of Mr. Hartley an expression of our great respect for him and sincere sympathy with them. Trusting that, in addition to the comfort derived from the contemplation of his sterling qualities, they may have abundantly those higher consolations which are not for earth.

Resolved, Also, That the cashier of this bank prepare and furnish to the family of Mr. Hartley a copy of these resolutions, also have the same published in the daily papers of this city.

Obituary.

Robert H. Hartley, whose death is announced elsewhere, belonged to a class of men who never *seek*, but always *deserve* distinction. He was the artificer of his own fortune, a native of this city, a son of the late Thomas Hartley, long known for his industry and strict integrity—qualities conspicuous in the whole life of his son, whose death we now, in common with the whole community, deplore. As a mechanic, no one in the same line was more noted for the excellence and style of his workmanship. He did all things well—allowed no competitor to excel him. He accumulated a considerable fortune, displaying in the payment of his acquisition a business tact and shrewdness that commended him to his fellow stockholders in one of our oldest and largest National Banks (the Merchants and Manufacturers), who called him to its Presidency. This was a new experience for Mr. Hartley, but he exhibited a marked ability and fitness for the position. He was, whether in public or private life, distinguished for strict probity and general courtesy—qualities that secured him many and strong personal endearments. He was loved in his family, among his neighbors, and through all the social and business circles with which he was wont to mingle. His death will be sorely felt as a great public and irreparable private loss.

THE SHARPSBURG HOMICIDE.

The Latest Developments.

The killing of Harry Krause at Sharpsburg still excites great interest in that place, and no less a little at this city. Glass has been removed to the jail in this city, on commitment of 'Squire Kiel, charging him with murder. Yesterday Mr. Over, attorney for Glass, applied to Judge White for the release of Glass on bail, but the Judge refused to entertain the application until after the inquest, which takes place this evening, at the Court House.

Glass has been living for some time past under the name of Victor, on account of some financial embarrassments. It is said that not long since he figured in police circles in an action brought against him by his wife for photographing obscene pictures. He was little known in Sharpsburg.

As stated by us yesterday, the Coroner directed a *post mortem* examination to be held upon the body of Krause, but his parents refused permission. Sunday evening the physicians came to the city, and obtaining an order from the Coroner to hold the examination, with directions for 'Squire Keil and his officer to support them, they proceeded to the house, and at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning the inquest was held by Drs. Redick, Robinson, Parvis, Krosse, Harrison, Marquis and Brinton.

What the result of it was will not be known until the inquest this evening. A crowd of Germans had gathered around the house, declaring that the examination should not be held, and when they discovered they could not prevent it, they refused to leave the room or allow the door to be closed during its progress.

The young man who was seen with Krause, Daniel O'Neil, is still in custody.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal,
For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Meals to order of the delicacies of the season, from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 11:30 P. M., at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition on Blue Monday—The Crowds Still Come—An Encouraging Attendance—The Show in Good Order—The Visitors Delighted—Notes of Attractive Displays.

"Blue Monday" did not seem to have a great effect upon the attendance at the Exposition. There was not such a large crowd as on Saturday, but the attendance nevertheless was very large, especially in the evening.

ART.

In the Art Gallery, Manager Ross is kept busy disposing of the new catalogues, the first installment of which was received from the printers yesterday morning. It contains fourteen pages, and besides the names of the pictures and artists, has notes on some of the most important paintings. It adds very materially to the satisfaction of the visitors to this department, who have felt the need of a complete catalogue since the opening.

BRIEFS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute will be held in the building this afternoon at three o'clock, when business of considerable importance will be transacted.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you allow us to call attention to the stupidity and lack of courtesy of some who, for the time being, have a little brief authority at the Exposition? When the Exposition was first talked of, we made preparations to make some display of our branch of Pittsburgh industries. To aid the Exposition, also, we persuaded five of our best and most friendly firms other places to consent to exhibit their machinery, and to this end secured space for them, paying ourselves the entrance fee of five dollars for each. We have been furnished with season tickets,—which are given to all exhibitors,—but were unable to give the names of the gentlemen who would come in from each of the foreign houses. When our friends came we distributed the tickets among them, not thinking of any "red tape" that could be taken advantage of by insolent and unreasonable underlings. To-day the gentlemen holding these tickets attempted to enter the Exposition. They did not all come together, and when two of them presented their tickets, they were refused admission and the tickets lifted because they happened to hold numbers which were registered in the names of some others. We were made acquainted with the facts and at once made an explanation to the ticket lifters of how the tickets became mixed, but the explanation would be received and we were told that the tickets—which had been paid for—could not be returned until after the Executive Committee had considered the matter. Eventually, however, the case in the cash keepers were made to see that it would be better not to presume too far, and the tickets were handed over.

We understand that this is not the first instance where exhibitors have been thus treated, and that has induced us to call attention to it. It might be well for the Executive Committee either to keep a close watch over its employes or else to get-men gifted with a little more common sense and a little less insolence.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

While meandering through the building yesterday, intent upon gathering scraps of news by the way, the writer observed a brilliant

BEVY OF BEAUTIES,

gathered around a stand on the south side aisle, not far from the center. Where duty called it was but second nature for the scribe to obey, and in obedience to the behests of reportorial curiosity, in a few moments he was in the front rank of the lovely phalanx, and had discovered the cause of their hilarity. A number of city belles, with their escorts, were making comparisons as to their overdrupois, and were using for the purpose the samples of Fairbank's platform scales, manufactured and put on exhibition by the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company. There were some half dozen styles of the scales on hand, and the gay company thus took advantage of the opportunity to test the practical side of scientific humanity they carried around. They made a very happy selection for the purpose, too, for the scales registered to a nicety, and never gave more conclusive proof of their excellence. There were other scales in the house, but the well-known superiority of Fairbank's, manufactured by this establishment, drew the throng to the stand of the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company. While into laughing and enjoying the sport, the writer had an opportunity to study practically their merits, and the "true" registering of the scales. The samples gave evidence that they had come from the hands of skilled workmen, while the phenomenal amount of stuff of which they were manufactured indicated that they were made of the very best material. The way they were handled by the inexperienced hands—a handling that would have put any scales to the severest test—showed that they were made for use and to stand the roughest wear and tear.

While taking these observations the scribe had his attention drawn to the general excellence of the display by this company, and was surprised and gratified at the very fine exhibition which was made of the skill of Pittsburgh mechanics. The stock in trade in addition to the large scales, a number of styles of the Fairbanks' Counter Scales—altogether about twenty different styles. The bodies of these scales were made of Pittsburgh cast steel. They were nickle finished—the work being very neatly done. In a test of them the writer found them to work admirably, and not the weight of a hair on either side being sufficient to turn the balance. Notwithstanding the delicacy of finish, they are stoutly made, and look as though they would stand for a world time the everday use. Both in harmony of perfection and handsome finish they reflect the very highest credit upon the manufacturers.

In continuing the observations the scribe's attention was next directed to an article of household utility, and one that was suggestive of exhilarating draughts of coffee on long winter nights. This little article was a coffee mill, of which there were a number of samples on exhibition. The mills were made of various styles and sizes, but all of them seemed to have been made with a conscientious regard to the production of an article that would be as perfect as it looked. The stand was all dovetailed with as much care as if it had been a fine piece of cabinet work, and the hopper was firmly bound to the wood, as though it was made to stay there, throughout the wear and tear of the grinding of years. A coffee mill seems like a simple piece of mechanism, and many people would suppose that it would hardly pay to put much work upon it. This idea evidently is not entertained by the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company, as the finish on their mills, aside from the endeavor to make them strong, is as exquisitely done in its way as upon some of the magnificent pianofortes, which excite the admiration of visitors to the Exposition. The company evidently believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and in not a few instances their Standard coffee mill has such a reputation, for it is *really* a standard for perfection of workmanship.

The next feature of this display which attracted attention was the fine assortment of locks, both fine and common, which were enclosed in substantial walnut upright cabinet cases. This assortment, upon closer inspection, was found to embrace samples of the various styles of fine heavy front door Mortise locks and inside door locks of the same pattern. As this company is known to be the only concern in Pittsburgh which manufactures these locks, the writer was curious to see how the work would compare with eastern work, which in other years was thought to be the only perfect work in this line. The examination was sufficient to demonstrate that after all Pittsburgh's skill cannot be excelled in the world. The fine locks exhibited are marvels of perfect finish and strength. The stock gives conclusive evidence that when Pittsburgh mechanics once set themselves to make a good article they are without peers. These locks are very handsome in design, and are handsomely finished in bronze, with nickel and brass mountings. They would ornament any door, and not look out of place in a King's palace. They attract the wonderful advance made in the locksmith art, and are a most gratifying proof that Pittsburgh mechanics stand in the front rank of skilled workers. The manufacturers have also challenged the world to beat them, and we do not wonder they find a sale in all parts of the Union—even in places where the eastern locks once had the monopoly, and where the most bitter prejudice had to be overcome.

This whole display made by the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company is in fact a credit to our city and its manufacturing industries, which has made us give more than usual space to a description of it. We will only now add that any one who thinks we may have spoken with too much exultation over this signal demonstration of Pittsburgh mechanical skill can easily verify what has been said by taking a look at this stand. In this case seeing will be believing.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

One of the most attractive stands in the North Gallery is that taken up by Messrs. W. E. Schmertz & Co., the well known boot and shoe manufacturers of No. 43 Fifth avenue. This firm has fitted up a shoemaking machine, which is presided over by a skillful son of St. Crispin, who keeps "pegging away" all day long. The crowds gathered around the stand are both amused and instructed—amused to see the machine work, and instructed as to the great advance made in modern times in the useful arts. The firm also make a fine display of samples of their manufacture. These are enclosed in a show case and the spectators have thus a specimen machine, and specimens of the work.

Messrs. W. E. Schmertz & Co. is a representative Pittsburgh firm, of which our city ought to be proud. They manufacture their own goods exclusively and sell their own manufacture almost exclusively—dealing but very little in foreign stock. Their goods are manufactured by machinery, and the very best machinery to be had for the purpose in the country. They employ at their factory about two hundred men and women, and turn out about three thousand five hundred pairs of boots and shoes in a week. They make specialties of women's, misses' and children's fine shoes, and the magnificent display they exhibit a number of fine samples of their different styles of goods—the samples being taken direct from their stock, and showing exactly the character and superiority of their goods. Through the facilities which they have for manufacturing they are enabled to sell at the lowest manufacturers prices, and hence they enjoy very large sales—larger than any similar house in the State. Their goods, when once introduced into the market, are ever thereafter popular and find ready sale, and their prices enable them to defy competition.

The house has made a good display, and the thousands of visitors to the Exposition who have gathered around the machine at their stand, and then been led to an examination of the samples they show, have all gone away with a higher appreciation of the enterprise of Pittsburgh business men.

THE "HUTCHISON" PUMP.

Every visitor to the Exposition who can appreciate the beauties and marvels of mechanism will be interested in the display of machinery, made not only in Power Hall, but elsewhere. Prominent among the specimens of machinery, and one that attracts universal attention from practical and scientific machinists, is the Hutchison Duplex Vertical Plunger Direct Action Steam Pump. There is a very beautiful and finely finished brass model of this machine in the southeast corner of the main hall, not at the head of Machinery Hall, but at the head of Manufactures Avenue. The model has been made with all the fine delicacy of clock-work, and is one of the prettiest things to look at in the Exposition. It is run by steam, and is kept working all day long, giving a clear exemplification of the merits claimed for the pump.

The patents on this pump are the product of the inventive genius of our well known townsman, James A. Hutchison, Esq., and practical machinists in his employ. The pump is the result of years of study and practical knowledge, and as is always the case when men of intelligence turn their attention to invention, is a remarkable for two qualities—its extreme simplicity and its perfect working.

It would be difficult to describe the pump in detail without a chart, but in general it may be said to consist of two cylinders, built upright, instead of horizontally. Below these are the two pumps, with solid plungers. Space is given between the cylinders and pumps for the full play of the piston rods which are attached to the ends of a walking-beam. The plungers in the pumps are also worked by the same walking-beam. The steam "cut off" is operated by a ratchet in the centre of the walking-beam, and these are the main parts of the machine complete.

The pump is thus constructed for the purpose of doing its work most effectively, doing it with the least wastage of power, and doing it with the least possible wear and tear. In working, the steam enters one cylinder at the top, pushing down the piston and with it the plunger in the pump on that side, while at the same time the steam enters the other cylinder at the lower end, pushing the piston in that cylinder upwards. In this way the whole force of the two cylinders works upon the plungers at once, while the leverage gained by the walking beam adds almost the force of another cylinder to the power. Thus there is a large amount of power and very little pressure is made to tell. This is not the only advantage, however. By having the pumps built upright there is no danger of having them clogged by dirt, brought in by muddy water, as is often the case in the Sapsucker pumps, and there is also but comparatively little wear on the plungers, because they are worked vertically and they do not rest heavily upon the sides of the pump.

The beauties of this patent of Mr. Hutchison can readily be appreciated. It has no bewildering array of cog wheels and slides, and all that, to get out of order, but it is compact and has nothing that is liable to break, and do it is work more uniformly and with as much power directly applied as one of the most interesting inventions to be seen in the Exposition, and machinists as well as the general visitors, are unanimous in their praise of its perfection. The model can be seen in operation, as we have said, in the northeast corner of the main hall, or a large pump can be seen at the works of the inventor, at No. 112 Liberty street, and Nos. 5 and 7 Union street, Pittsburgh.

The firm of James A. Hutchison & Co. also make a fine display of their direct action horizontal piston pumps. They have a small one at work in Power Hall, and are supplying the Eclipse boiler,—and a larger one is in operation in the location above referred to beside the model. The steam movement of these pumps appears to us to be as much simplified and as perfect as it is possible to make machinery. Its working is very true and smooth and regular, and yet shows great power. Its power is illustrated by the fact that, with 100 pounds of steam it shows a pressure in the water chamber of from one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and ninety pounds. These pumps have attracted universal attention from practical machinists, and they are always the recipients of the highest praise, which is attested by the fact that, since they were placed on exhibition, numerous orders have been taken by the firm. The working tells the story of their merits. Another signal evidence of the superiority of the pumps is given in their adoption by the U. S. Government on their two dredge boats, the Oswego and the Ohio, and on the U. S. wrecking boat Monitor, where they are used to feed the boilers and for wrecking purposes as well. They were only put on these boats after the most thorough tests, and they gave perfect satisfaction. We also understand that they are coming into great favor among brewers, having been tried, and found to be just what was needed. Thus, wherever one of the pumps is sold it is sure to be followed by others, conclusively for the perfect workmanship and perfect character of the patents.

It is perhaps useless to add that the firm have carefully covered their rights by letters patent, the last patent for the latest improvement having only been taken out June 15, 1875.

The display of machinery in the pump line, made, by the firm of James A. Hutchison & Co., is certainly, to one who can appreciate the beauties of perfect mechanism, a most interesting one, and we do not see that there can be a better use of space where the pumps are exhibited in operation, and that the inventor has his hands full in responding to the many inquiries made by interested visitors.

RUMBERGER, GREGG & CO.

The house of Rumberger, Gregg & Co., of No. 161 Wood street, is represented by a fine display in a large booth in the North Gallery—one of the largest booths in a suite of rooms. They have on exhibition a very fine line of their justly celebrated goods. Among these are conspicuously displayed their patented barrel flannels, blankets, opera flannels, and Balmoral jeans. These goods are all wool—the real genuine Simon pure article, and there is not a thread of shoddy or cotton about them, as any one may ascertain by inspecting them. They are warranted to be entirely free from any admixture of false stuff, and to contain nothing but the genuine wool.

This firm has a mill at which they can produce more goods than any other woolen mill in the West. Their goods are all of good, beautiful, popular patterns, which find favor with the people. The fine exhibited in the Exposition is not a "fancy" one selected for the purpose, but consists of goods taken direct from the store, No. 161 Wood street, and a full line of the same class will be always found there.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company makes a fine display of goods in their line. Their goods, as manufactured here, generally have been taken from the works of the company at Natrona. The assortment embraces fine specimens in the acid line of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aqua fortis. Then there are samples of sal soda, caustic soda, concentrated lye, lump alum, chrome alum, (for paper makers use) and a very extra quality of Bi-Carbonate of Soda, which is liver, whiter and purer than the best English manufacture—a high claim which is endorsed by the best of chemists. All these goods (save the acids) are manufactured of Cryolite. This is a peculiar whitish looking material, and the attention of the visitor is attracted to it by the sign overhead, which reads "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." This may appear to many as meaningless, but it is an actual fact, as the company has the exclusive right from the Danish Government to import this material, which is only to be obtained from the climes of the frigid zone. This material has never been found elsewhere, except in very small quantities. It is found in solid masses at the base of the coast range washed by the waters of Baffin's Bay. It is the only mineral that will make aluminate of soda, which is the most valuable of all the sodas. This knowledge was obtained by the directorship of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and after long negotiations, they secured exclusive right to take Cryolite from the Danish territory, and this gives them the great and unrivalled excellence which characterizes all the products of their works.

The company is one of the most extensive in regard to capital and extent of trade in the Union. Its works at Natrona, on the Allegheny river, cover a space of more than twenty-five acres of ground, and its facilities of machinery and for shipment are in proportion. The works are among the most complete establishments of any kind in the country, and thus they are enabled to carry on successfully, and without interruption, their mammoth business.

The aim of the managers of the company has been from the first to produce their wares, especially the more necessary domestic ones, on a scale and at a cost which would insure excellence, reliability as well as cheapness; and yet to protect, by their control of the market, the dealers themselves against great losses by fluctuations in prices of large stocks held by them, which is always detrimental to the interests of all. This peculiar policy, only practical when the reputation of the house and the perfection of their productions have given them such a beneficial influence over the trade, has been eminently successful. Whatever bears the stamp of Natrona is recognized by the trade as the best goods in the market, whether of home or foreign manufacture, and the reputation of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company for fair and liberal dealing, and the most scrupulous honor, would be prized by the oldest commercial houses of the world.

The display made by the company is one that chemists and others stop long to inspect, and which attracts the attention of the general public. It is the only one of the most unique, as it is one of the most important and valuable collections in the Exposition.

"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL"

is an exclamation which one frequently hears from the lips of fair ones who are able to judge, as their eyes glance admiringly over the display of magnificent carpets made by Messrs. D. & E. S. Scully, on the wall of the Exposition dining hall. The carpets and rugs from the store Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny, are really of rare beauty, and the stock has been arranged with such a fine appreciation of the harmony of colors that we do not wonder the ladies are so enthusiastic in their praises. The display is but a fair sample of the large stock which may be seen in store at Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny.

AN ITEM FOR BUILDERS.

The display made by Messrs. Mills & Co., of No. 258 Liberty street, is particularly important to every man who proposes house-building, as well as to every contractor. This firm puts on exhibition a miniature house, showing their patent roof, and there is a fine opportunity thus given to see the advantages of this patent. It is something which will repay the closest attention from every practical mechanic.

Messrs. Mills & Co. also exhibit a fine line of lime, cement, plaster and material in that line. It is not a fancy display, but it is one which every builder will appreciate

THE CHICKERING.

The great headquarters for music is the stand of Messrs. Mellor & Hoene in the west end of the main hall. The attraction is the Chickering Piano, of which there are several fine specimens. It is not the magnificence of the work, however, that is of so much importance—although the pianos as specimens of cabinet work are marvels of finished workmanship. The great value is in the Chickering on exhibition consists in the brilliant, clear, rounded, melody, sweet and clear as the carol of a lark, and powerful as a trumpet blast—which emanates from the instrument whenever it is touched by a player who understands the art of bringing out the full melody of the instrument. There are constant demands from spectators, when the band is not play ing, for some music from the Chickering, and, like Oliver Twist, the crowd is always anxious for more.

"TAKE A DRINK."

A drink of what? Why, of Exposition soda water, as manufactured at the marble fountain of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan. This is the "cup that cheers" the weary, thirsty throng. The "soda" is made from the purest chemicals and as it comes bubbling and sparkling from the hissing fountain is a nectar fit for the Gods. Every visitor to the Exposition should take a draught from this healthful, cooling stream. It refreshes, it cools, it invigorates, it effectually quenches thirst, and a drink from the fountain will be one of the memorable episodes of a visit to the great show.

DEMMLER BROS.

A bright and beautiful display is that made by Messrs. Demmler Bros., of Nos. 126 and 128 Smithfield street. Their booth is situated in the main hall on the South side aisle near the Iron Department. They exhibit a fine assortment of tinware and housefurnishing, goods and have fitted up their stand with exquisite taste. The space is taken up by a platform, amphitheatre in style, and upon the steps from the base to the top the goods are arranged so that each style, is well displayed, and the effect of the whole stock is very brilliant. The assortment embraces everything known in the tinware and house-furnishing goods line, from the smallest and cheapest article to the most elaborate and ornate. The tinware is all made of good material, and looks as though it was made for use as well as ornament. The Japan ware embraces some new, original, and very pretty designs in ornamentation, and the good housewife who wants to see the very latest patterns to guide her in her future purchases, should not under any circumstances forget to take a look at this display of Demmler Bros.

A specialty in the assortment is the exhibition of tin wedding presents. This is the only house in the city which has "struck a lead" in this direction, and the idea shows the enterprising spirit of the firm. There is a great variety and the articles are made for use, some for ornament, and some for sport. The designs are all new, and indicate that the tin worker who got them up was thoroughly in love with his work. In presenting a suggestion to a bridegroom not one spectator passed the display who has not expressed pleasure, and indulged in a little mirth over this very original feature of the show.

Messrs. Demmler Bros. also exhibit their skill in the fitting up of the tinware department of the "model kitchen" in the suite of rooms in the south gallery—the open rooms. "Did you ever see such a stock of tinware?" said a lady to another, yesterday, while the scribe was taking a survey of the assortment. "Wouldn't it be a pleasure to move in a kitchen with such conveniences as that?" This enthusiastic housewife but expressed the general sentiment of all the ladies—who ought to know a good thing when they see it—who gazed and longed at the model kitchen," and the best advice we can give our lady readers, who are particularly interested in this item, is to take a peep at both displays.

KNOWLES' PATENT STEAM PUMP.

The time honored and reliable firm of Bailey, Farrell & Co., of 167 Smithfield street, have on exhibition in Power Hall a few samples of the world-famous Knowles' Patent Steam Pump. The Knowles' Pumps have been before the public for many years, and their excellence is proved by the fact that there are now more of them in active use than any other style of steam pump in the world. The leading peculiarities of this patent are that the pumps is made with a plain side valve, and has only two moving pieces in the steam chest, thereby making it the most simple, durable and positive pump in existence. There are no springs, screws, yokes, nuts, or studs inside of the steam chest; it can be run at any speed; it is the only direct acting pump built that can exhaust into a vacuum (and work condensing) without materially altering the valve motion; it is the only pump that will, with certainty, work its steam valve with water; it is the only pump made in which all the parts are made actually interchangeable; it has the largest wearing parts and less friction than any other pump, and it is simple, durable and economical.

These claims for the Knowles steam pump are based on actual tests extending over a period of many years' hard work where it has universally demonstrated its superiority. A good example of its advantages are given in the several styles in operation in Power Hall. One pump is worked to feed the boilers, and though running at a pressure of sixty pounds, its movement is so noiseless that a person not looking at it would not know that it was working. Another style is also shown, an oil line pump of the Knowles pattern which can be used with 2,500 pounds steam, raising a column of water 3,000 feet high and yet running without a jar or the slightest noise. The best test is actual work, and the practical business man easily sees the superiority of the Knowle's pump by its working in Power Hall.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.

One of the most beautiful displays in any department of the Exposition is that made by Messrs. E. D. Weyburn & Co., of No. 99 Smithfield street. The business of this house is the manufacture and importation of glassware, and they exhibit in their booth in the south gallery in the glassware department, samples of the variety of the stock in which they deal. The display of glassware is generally pretty, but this exhibition is remarkable for the beauty of the collection as well as the manner in which it is displayed. It gives a good idea of the wide range of the trade conducted by the firm as well as the rare beauty of their general stock.

The assortment embraces a very large collection of fine glassware, consisting of fine cut, engraved, decorated and pressed, imported and domestic glassware for table use. The peculiarity of the stock is that every design is new and of most graceful contour—freshness and originality having been aimed at in the smallest as well as the largest articles. There are goblets of French and German manufacture; tumblers, decanters, castors, cruets, wine glasses, and general table ware for every conceivable purpose.

In addition to table ware there is also exhibited a fine line of lamps of various patterns and sizes. There embrace the ordinary styles of glass lamps and several specialities dealt in by this firm only. Among the specialities is a new improved student lamp. The great advantage of this improvement, without entering into technical details, is that the oil cup is so made that the flow of oil can always be regulated so as to prevent the wick from being "flooded," which is accomplished by a patent cut off; and second, the oil cup, by means of this cut off, is firmly fixed in its place when the lamp is burning, so that if the lamp be overturned not a drop of oil will leak out, and the cup will hold its place. It is a simple improvement and yet one of a most valuable value, and one is also exhibited a smaller lamp known as the "safty lamp, holder and shade" which is an invention of Mr. Weyurn's. It it designed for reading, writing or sewing when the worker desires to throw the light directly on the work or book. It can be firmly attached to a table and is really a *multum in parvo* in the lamp line. Mr. Weyurn has a new patent cutter flat lamp. The peculiarity of this is that a current of air goes up through the bottom and comes out at the burner, driving all the gas to the wick which is burned brilliantly and leaving no chance for the lamp to get heated or an explosion to occur. There are also, all styles of statutette lamps, bronze lamps &c., in endless variety.

The firm also make a specialty of bar glassware, and have some very elegant specimens of decorated ware in this line.

So through the whole assortment, there is exquisite taste as well as skill in manufactures exhibited and the display is fully worthy of the commendation we have bestowed upon it—as being one of the most beautiful sights in the Exposition.

LADIES, ATTENTION.

Every lady who visits the Exposition should make a point to call and examine at a long look at the elegant display made by the leading house of Messrs. F. H. Eaton & Co., of No. 25 Fifth avenue. The firm have secured the corner, at the North entrance to the Art Gallery, and they have made it radiant with a beautiful assortment, selected from their stock of goods at the Fifth Avenue store. There is almost everything in the line of ladies, misses and children's wear on exhibition. Among the specialties which make the display attractive are the sacques which are shown. From the admiring glances and careful inspection bestowed upon these goods by the ladies who surrounded the stand yesterday, we are prepared to say that they came up to the highest ideal of perfection. Even to the masculine eye they appear as marvels of beauty. The firm also makes a fine display of hosiery—all the stripes and fancy colors; and lace goods; a fine lot of ladies umbrellas; gloves in innumerable styles; gossomer waterproof for ladies and gentlemen; and a full line of fancy articles without which no lady's wardrobe will be up to fashion's standard. It is a display which is a good commentary upon the enterprise of this representative house.

F. H. STEWART & CO.

The display made by the enterprising Brush house of Messrs. F. H. Stewart & Co., of No. Liberty street, will perhaps wake up some of the old fogies in the trade. This house was established many yearsago, and from the outstart took a high rank in the trade, because its honored founder, Mr. David Stewart, had a practical knowledge of the trade, and was an energetic and enterprising business man, who saw that the way to achieve success was to deserve it. He acted upon this principle, by always making an article that would stand the test anywhere, and so "Stewart's" brand was soon recognized as a guarantee that the brush contained good material and had been conscientiously made in every particular. Thus the reputation of the house was established, and it has never been below that high standard, but each year has seemed to gain public confidence in a greater degree just as it gained a larger trade.

The display made by the firm is along the wall of the north gallery, almost opposite the stair landing. The various styles and sizes of the brushes are arranged very neatly on the walls, in fanciful forms which seem to attract general attention. The assortment embraces Paint Brushes of all sizes, whitewash brushes, horse brushes, dusting brushes, clothes brushes, and all the fancy kinds—all the varieties of the brush trade being represented. One specialty, however, which is especially deserving of the attention of painters, is "Gorman's Patent Convertible Brushes." All painters know that when the Kalsomine and other Flat Brushes are worked to a certain length they must be thrown away. In order to prevent so great a loss, the Patent Convertible brushes, with combined handles, containing handles for the single brushes when separated, are brought into the market. When these brushes are worked to the usual length they can be separated, giving smaller ones which are suitable for doing work in any branch of the trade. The painter thus has nearly as much value from the separated brushes as when used in their first state. The saving must be apparent. A pair of the Kalsomine Brushes of the old style, at an average cost of $8.00, when worn out are cast aside. A pair of the "Convertable" Kalsomine Brushes at a cost of $9.00, when worked to the usual length, will give six excellent brushes, however worth at the lowest valuation $1.25 each, being $7.50 saved. These brushes are a distinguishing feature of "Stewart's" display.

This house also deals in curled hair for upholsterers and carriage manufacturers, and has facilities for supplying a large trade at the cheapest rates. We are glad to note that our leading houses are thus taking an interest in the Exposition, and thet among them F. H. Stewart & Co., one of the representative houses in the brush trade is up to the times.

THE DECKER! THE DECKER!

The Decker Piano exhibited by S. Hamilton & Co. continues to attract the attention of the crowds at the Exposition. Whenever a Decker is opened and the skilled musician in attendance begins to finger the ivories, then the people, as if moved by one impulse, gather around the stand to drink in the melody. It is a rich, full, pure, far reaching, sonorous kind that moves and sways the soul, and makes the hearer for the time live in the very ecstacy of musical bliss. The music is alike enchanting, whether it be grand opera, or the sweet dance concert piece, or the magnificent Ebony Upright. Its quality is just what one would expect from such instruments and from a piano having such a world-wide reputation as the Decker.

FINE FURNITURE.

When the Judges come along to the display of fine furniture made by Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Son, of Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, they will have something to look at in that line which will open their eyes. The furniture at this stand comprises some of the finest pieces ever turned out from a furniture manufactory hereabouts. The workmanship is as exquisite in finish as an oil painting, and the specimens testify that this firm is no mere novice in the way of manufacturing furniture. These, in design and finish could compete against all comers. The three special pieces—the wardrobe, the sideboard and the combination bookcase are rare specimens of mechanical and artistic skill, and if they do not carry off first premiums it will be a great surprise to many who have examined them.

MANUFACTURING MARBLE.

In the way of marble mantels, Mr. Alex. Beggs has a sample one from his establishment which we really think could not be beaten anywhere. It is that rare specimen of workmanship which is usually made the parlor, made from Carrara marble, and cut and carved in a delicacy of outline that stamps it as the work of men of genius—men who know but little but the hidden beauty of the marble.

This mantel, however, fine as it is, is but a fair sample of the fine work turned out from Beggs' establishment. No. 69 Anderson street, Allegheny. It is not a "fancy" one that couldn't be duplicated, but any man who wants another of the same sort need only leave his order to be accommodated.

MARVIN'S SELF RAISING FLOUR!

Observing a large crowd around a little stand, opposite Marvin's pyramid of crackers, the scribe drew near to ascertain what was going on. On securing a place in front he discovered that the cause of all the excitement was a streak of practical enterprise upon the part of the energetic firm of Messrs. S. H. Marvin & Co. They had set up a small stand upon which was a gas stove. Over it there was a soap-stone griddle, and there was going on the process of baking buckwheat cakes and muffins. The cakes were made from Marvin's self-raising Buckwheat Flour, and the operation was an exceedingly simple and speedy one. A small quantity of the flour was put into the native bowl, a little milk poured over it—just sufficient to make a batter. This batter was then dipped out by the spoonfull and put on the griddle, and the result was a delicious buckwheat cake light as a feather—that melted in the mouth. The cakes, as fast as they were made, were buttered and handed to the crowd, and even dainty ladies were in no manner loth to partake.

This self-raising flour, by which the process of baking is simplified, is an article put up exclusively by the house of S. S. Marvin & Co., No. 84 Water street. It is made in all the varieties of self-raising wheat flour, buckwheat flour and white corn meal, in 6 pound sacks, with full directions how to use it in every case.

It is always ready for use without soda, salt, yeast or expensive baking powder, and makes light, sweet and nutritious cakes, and is truly economical. It saves time, trouble and expense